

Thomas C. Clarke, Esq.

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

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## THE OBSERVER

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## RESOLUTIONS

From the Concord Register.

### SINGULAR RECOGNITION.

Among the early settlers in one of the towns in the eastern bank of the Connecticut, in New-Hampshire, there was a person by the name of Sylvester Duane, well known generally by the appellation of *Auntie Duane*. Of a happy and robust constitution, he made the chase his chief employ, and, in his general appearance and habits of life, appeared closely allied to those scattering Indians, who remained in the vicinity of the settlements, long after the tribes, to which they belonged, had removed or become extinct. He was often seen associating with these in excursions of hunting, and like them he manifested a perfect indifference to all those conveniences, which constitute the comfort of civilized life. In his view, the precarious produce of the chase appeared far preferable to the certain and rich harvests, which the fertile valleys of the Connecticut have never failed to yield to those who have cultivated their soil. To the pleasures of society and social intercourse, he manifested an entire insensibility. Although he had married, and although the provision he made for his family was the same he wished for himself, still his intercourse with them was far from indicating the affectionate husband and tender parent. Indeed, it was feared, when, previous to the French and Indian wars, the Indians began to withdraw from the neighborhood of the whites, that the stranger, the prevailing over the weaker, he would entirely relinquish his family, and unite himself to those whose necessities were considered more congenial to his own. In their apprehensions, however, people were mistaken; and a circumstance soon occurred, which showed that the workings of the heart cannot always be determined by the outward deportment. From the menacing attitude assumed by the Indians towards the close of the year 1754, the whites began to restrict themselves to the neighborhood of the settlements; and though our hunter long enjoyed an immunity in his excursions, which others would not have expected, still he, at last, began to partake of the general distrust, and confine himself, in his search for game, to the river and the ponds in the vicinity of Charlestown and Claremont. In the spring of 1773, he had become so domesticated, as to engage in the business of making maple sugar. This he did the more readily, as by keeping his rifle in company, it afforded him frequent opportunities for displaying his skill as a marksman, and enriching himself with the game. He usually took his only child, a boy of some five or six years of age, with him, to look to the kettle, while he collected the sap, or secured such game as fell in his way. Things had thus continued for some time, without any remarkable incident, till returning one day after a longer excursion than usual, he found the kettle deserted by the boy, and the fire extinguished; but as the kettle was gone, which was a part of the duty of the boy to carry home at night, he concluded that he had become impatient at his long absence, and returned to the house. Not doubting but he should find his child at the house, he proceeded homeward; but on arriving there, he learned, from the anxious mother, that the child had not been seen since his departure in the morning. The few neighbors were immediately collected, and search made, but to no purpose. It was continued the two following days, by larger assemblages collected from the adjacent towns; but no trace of the child could be found, and all were unanimous in the opinion that he must have either been destroyed by some beast, or struggled to the river and perished in a stream. It was then, that the workings of humanity, and the tender emotions of the parent, first exhibited themselves in the father. Although there was an evident exertion to restrain the feelings, still the big tear, that occasionally fell unheeded from his eye, and the strong workings of his countenance, plainly showed that his bosom was the seat of conflicting passions. He, mother, who, perhaps, from not meeting the return of her affections which she expected from the husband, had transferred all her feelings to the child, now, at his loss, broke out in all the extravagance of lamentation and despair. For weeks he might be seen traversing the wood, that was near—sometimes, searching in every recess for his remains; at others, making the whole valley resound with his cries; till at last, her disorder of mind communicated to her body, and she became, at once, the subject of melancholy and disease. Her constitution, though strong, as was usual in those times, when no adventitious aids were resorted to for forming the "slender waist," and giving symmetry to the person, was nevertheless unequal to so great a shock. The violence of disease and mental excitement, soon put a period to her existence.

After depositing her remains in the earth, the husband immediately made dispositions for leaving the place, declaring, that it was impossible for him to remain where there was so much to remind him of the former calamities he had suffered. He directed his course to the eastern part of the State of Vermont, which was then settling, and took up a tract of land, which has since been remarked for its fertility, as well as for the advantages it affords for manufacturing establishments. Invited by the richness of the soil, he engaged successfully in agriculture—became wealthy, and highly respectable; though he ever retained much of the humanity of manners, which distinguished him in early life.

Nothing further transpired to lead attention to him, till the winter of 1815, when one of his neighbors being on a visit at St. Regis, Canada, was struck to meet with the same name, Sylvester Duane. Excited to some inquiry by this coincidence of names, he found that the person with whom he had met, could give no account of his early childhood, except that he had been taken by the Indians, but so young, that

he retained not even an imperfect recollection of what previously transpired. He had no remembrance of his parents, or of any place from which he was taken; only that he was returning from the sugar place, and carrying a kettle, which he still retained. Upon the mention of this, the person, who was knowing to many of the circumstances above related, immediately informed him that his father still lived—related to him the circumstances—and invited him to accompany him in his return. To this, the stranger was the more incited, by learning, that his father, bowed down by the palsy, and more than eighty years of age, was fast sinking to the grave—unconscious that there still remained one, who could claim a kindred with him—one that would follow his bier in the capacity of a son—or shed a tear at his departure.

On the evening of the third day from the time when he first learned that his father lived, he entered the paternal mansion, bearing in his hand the kettle, which he had preserved as a relic through all his wanderings, and by which he was now to support his claim to the endearing appellation of child. The kettle was first presented to the father, with the question, whether he recollected to have seen it before. He immediately recognised it, and anxiously inquired for his son. On the introduction of the younger Duane, the father rose superior to the force of his disease, which had long rendered him nearly helpless, and already brought him so near the confines of the grave, that many were fearful for the event of the interview: He rose in his bed, and embraced his son with such warmth, and even with such violence, that the beholders were apprehensive that he would expire with him in his arms. But soon relinquishing his hold, he sunk back exhausted, and, faintly ejaculating, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," shortly after expired: Not however till he had ordered the destruction of his will, by which means his estate, which otherwise would have been directed to other specified purposes, was left entire to his son.

PALAIOS.

FROM THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

### THE NEWSPAPER.

Of all the sources of information—of all that contribute to the entertainment, prosperity and independence of man, the free, unbiassed, intelligent Newspaper stands most conspicuous. It is indeed, a "continual feast"—a feast within the reach of every citizen of our Republic, and of which all may safely partake. Regardless of rank, it communicates its intelligence as freely and cheerfully to the peasant in his cottage, as to our President in his stately mansion—to the independent husbandman on his farm, as to the opulent merchant at the Exchange. Like the Penetrating rays of the great luminary around which we revolve, it enters every man's house whose doors are not closed against it.

From Maine to Missouri—from the Atlantic to the Lakes, it daily or weekly visits us, communicating all that is interesting or new—all that transpires in the civilized world that may be of importance to our citizens, of whatever description. It reports to us the proceedings of those whom we select to represent us in our legislative halls, by presenting us at our hands with every motion they make and every word they utter, in our State and National Legislatures. It lays the cabinets of the European despots, as well as that of "Pandora's box," the "Holy Alliance," open to our view. It makes us acquainted with the haughty tone of the self-important Autocrat of Russia, which, contrasted with the mildness of our own government, occasions a feeling of self-congratulation that we are not subjected to the arbitrary control of a tyrant. It points out to us, and we behold the chaste matron of Greece, shrieking and struggling, but in vain, to extricate herself from the embrace of the brutal Turk. We behold the Turkish sultan crimsoned with the blood of the infant, just torn from the breast of its murdered mother. We behold, too, with admiration, the heroic valor of the modern sons of Greece, who, roused from their lethargy by such unexampled barbarities, sacrifice their treasure and their blood for revenge upon their oppressors, that ages of slavery may not cry in vain for vengeance; whilst at the same time, with sickening disgust, we view the cold indifference of the Christian powers of Europe, who, too, and of all religions, save the divine right of kings—of "legitimacy," approve by their silence the cruelty of the merciless Mussulman, whose brutish soul claims kindred with the swine which he pretends to abhor.

The free Newspaper is with propriety termed "the guardian of liberty"—"the bulwark of independence"—"the great advocate of the rights of man." If the correct application of these terms is doubted, look at the subjects of a despotic government, where the free press is subjected to the will of a tyrant. What are they but abject slaves, a mass of ignorance and superstition? Sunk to the level of brutes, and enjoying fewer privileges, their highest attainments are "passive obedience and non-resistance."

Ignorance and superstition are the food of despots, on which they grow and fatten; but ignorance and superstition, as well as religious intolerance, forsake that country, among the inhabitants of which the independent Newspaper has a general circulation. It was the independent Press that broke the strong walls, the iron bolts and bars of the "Holy Inquisition," and emptied its dismal cells of the miserable beings they contained, and may we not add, that it is the independent Newspaper, and that alone, which prevents thousands, at this time, from becoming victims of religious bigotry.

The Newspaper, by recording events as they transpire, becomes a correct history.—Every family, therefore, by whom they are taken, should carefully file them. What a fund of delight would a file of Newspapers, published during our father's struggle for the independence which we now enjoy, afford to thousands of our youth. And had there been a Newspaper published in the land of "steady halits," at the period in which our sage ancestors were devising "ways and means" to punish witchcraft and detect the witches, and could it at this time be perused, what a feast for the curiosity would it be.

It is said by philosophers, that every thing tends towards an equilibrium. The Newspaper is the equilibrium of power between anarchy and tyranny; while it instructs the people how to take care of their rights, it cautions the tyrant not to usurp them.

COMMON SENSE, JR.

Two clergymen named Adam and Low, applied for a living, which was promised to the one who could select the best text. The following Sunday Mr. Low ascended the pulpit, and prefaced his sermon with, "Adam, where art thou?" This was much approved; but the next Sunday Adam preached, and chose for his text—"Low, here I am," which answer was so opposite, the living was presented to him.

**Frying Bacon punishable by Law.**—Some years ago, a gentleman in a neighboring State, who had desired to figure in the important capacity of a magistrate, was at length gratified by being duly appointed. "The first step, after his initiation, was to procure the acts relating to Justices of the peace, which he sent to a bookseller, for, in a note couched in the following terms: "Sir, Pray send the *Ar-re-Latin* to *Agustus Peas*." The dealer in books understood it, and accordingly sent the *Ar*, with which our new magistrate commenced hewing at the law with wonderful skill and ability. He furnished his office with a long table, at the head of which was an armed chair, cushioned for himself, and beside it a plain chair, for his man *Scrub*, who officiated in the double capacity of stable boy and clerk to his 'squireship.

The *Ar*, an old bible tied together with a string, an inkstand, pens and paper, composed the other paraphernalia.

Not to mention his real name, we shall take an idea from the note, and call him Mr. *Agustus Peas*—and shall proceed to detail a case which came before him soon after his appointment. I stopped into his office through curiosity one day, where a number of people were assembled, to see what was going on, when I was much amused with the following scene. Mr. *Agustus Peas*, did a boy step to the stable, and tell John *Scrub* to come immediately. John with his short cropped hair and dirty frock on, presently came in and took his seat by *Agustus Peas*, and with his enormous paws, laid hold of the pen and paper. Then Mr. *Agustus* with great gravity and emphasis said—

Mr. Constable, what defence hath been committed, what crime hath been disturbed, and how hath the peace of the State been broken and vindicated?

Constable.—Why, sir, here is one Mary Blab has lost a gown, and says that Dolly Lightfinger stole it, and so I thought as how I would bring them before you.

Justice.—A gown stolen! why that is downright forgery by law. Bring the complainant Dolly Lightfinger before me.

Constable.—This is the woman, sir.

Justice.—Hussey, how came you to have the fire of the law before your eyes, and steal this woman's gown?—You are an equitous baggage and will go to the cells.

Dolly.—I did not steal her gown, sir.

Justice.—Well now here's a quackery! why now here's the woman confesses she did not steal the gown; where's the defendant Mary Blab! (addressing her.) How come you to discharge Dolly Lightfinger with stealing your gown, for she denies her innocence of it.

Mary Blab.—Indeed, sir, my gown was hanging on a gooseberry bush in the garden; I saw Dolly Lightfinger take it off with my own eyes.

Dolly.—There's no belief in what she says, sir; she's a liar, sir, a liar, aliar.

Justice.—Peas woman, peas, I forbid you to hold your tongue.

Mary Blab.—I swear, sir, what I say is as true as preaching; I looked through the window and saw her take it, for I was at that time frying bacon for my husband's dinner.

Justice.—Frying bacon! woman, was you frying bacon?

Mary.—Yes, sir, and some cabbage for my husband's dinner, he desired me.

Justice.—Where's the woman's husband?

Thomas Blab.—Here, 'squire, at your will.

Justice.—Did you desire your wife, to fry bacon for your dinner?

Thomas.—Yes, sir, and with some cabbage.

Justice.—Ah! here's a plot round out; here is a miscowery! Why frying is a high misdemeanor by law, and you shall both go to the jail house and be hanged. Mr. Constable, take them both into custody, and do you John *Scrub*, make out their metamorphosis, for they shall go to jail this instant.

Constable.—Well 'squire what shall I do with Dolly Lightfinger?

Justice.—O, charge her, and let her go about her business.

John's paws scrawled out a mittimus and the constable carried off the bacon-friers to jail, there to await their trial at the next county sessions, while the other property was discharged. Feeling a desire to know how this case would eventuate, I attended at the next court of judicature. The judges were sitting on the bench, and a number of black coats sat around the green table. Mr. *Agustus Peas*, Esquire, came into the court, and with an air of importance took his seat not far from the bench. Presently, the trial of Thomas and Mary Blab, for frying bacon, was called up.

For frying bacon!" quoth the judge, what is the meaning of this? I never heard that frying bacon was a crime, or against law before: who committed these persons?"

Mr. *Agustus*.—I committed them, may it please your honor; it is against law and a high misdemeanor.

Judge.—Pray, Mr. Justice, show the law, for I never before in all my life, heard of such a one.

Mr. *Agustus*.—Here is the book, your honor, and here is the place. (Giving the book to the judge.)

The grave gentleman put on his spectacles and cast his eyes for a moment on the page before him, his countenance exhibiting a strong desire in his visible faculties to express his feelings. At length he informed the court, that the law which Mr. *Agustus Peas* had taken to be against frying bacon, was against *firing a cannon*. It may be easily supposed, that even the august presence of *Agustus Peas*, Esquire, could not restrain the wits at the bar, and the whole court, from bursting into a loud laugh at the ludicrous mistake. The prisoners were released, with permission to go home and fry their bacon without molestation.

### PROGRESS OF FALSEHOOD.

Or the Three Black Crows.

A very grave gentleman was one day accosted by a friend, who took him by the hand, and expressed great satisfaction in seeing him in apparent good health, after the very dangerous malady he had undergone. Surprised at this salutation, the gentleman replied, it was true he had been little out of order, but not seriously ill. "Bless me! not seriously ill, when you vomited three black crows!" This strange exclamation the gentleman at first took for railery, but perceiving in his friend the marks of sincerity and astonishment, he demanded the author of the report. His friend who thought the demand reasonable, readily told him, that he was made acquainted with the circumstances of his distemper by Mr. Such-a-one—Upon this the person who found himself the subject of scandal, went immediately to the supposed author of the report. "Pray, sir," said he with a positive tone, "who told you that I vomited three black crows?" "Three," answered the other, "I never thought of mentioning more than two." "Zounds! sir," cried the incensed man, "you shall wish you had not mentioned even two." The reporter, in surprise, said he

was sorry to find he had been the means of giving offence, but that he derived his information from a third person, whom he named. The injured party repaired without delay to the house of that third person, and declared he had come to pluck that same brace of crows which he said he had disgorged. This person solemnly called his veracity to witness that he had mentioned only one, and that he made this statement on the authority of the physician who attended him. He had scarce spoken, when the doctor came in.—The exasperated patient lifting up his cane, "sirrah," said he to the trembling doctor, "if I live, I'll make that black crow the blackest circumstance in thy whole life and conversation." The physician confounded at this address, declared himself to be a wronged man inasmuch as the most that he had said, was, that the gentleman had vomited something as black as a crow.

**THE PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.**—Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, impudence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21—the age of triumphs, desires, self love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle Age, from 36 to 42—the age of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature Age, from 43 to 49—the age of possession, the reign of wisdom, reason and love of property.

Decline of Life, from 50 to 58—the age of reflection, love of tranquillity, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 63—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old age, from 64 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favor, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope and the last sigh.

**Statistical Calculation.**—In Great Britain the number of people capable of rising in arms, en masse, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is 2,744,847.

There are about 98,030 marriages yearly, and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

In Great Britain there die every year, about 332,708; every month about 25,592; every week 6,338; every day 914; and every hour about 40.

Among 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in childbirth, but only one in 300 dies in labor.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men, is 50 to 54.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places, there is on an average four children born of each marriage. In cities, the proportion is 7 to every 2 marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 1 to 3, and the married men to all the males, as 3 to 5.

The number of widows, is to that of the widowers, as 3 to 1; but that of widows who remarry, to that of widowers, as 7 to 4.

More people live to a greater age in elevated stations, than in those which are lower.

Half of all that are born, die before they attain the age of 17 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as 1 to 65.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February and March.

From calculations founded on bills of mortality, only one out of 3126 reaches 100 years.

From the population abstract of 1801, published by order of the house of commons, the following results are obtained: the other statements are from Duvoyn, and the most indisputable authorities.

The total number of inhabited houses in England in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1800, the number was 1,310,215, which shows an increase in 11 years, of 274,492 houses. In 1750, the surveyors of the house and window duties, returned, 986,482, and in 1761, 1,065,810.

In 1801 there were in England, 5 and 2-3ds persons to a house—in Wales, 5—in England and Wales, 5 5-9ths—in Scotland, 5 2-5ths—and in Great Britain, 5 5-9ths.

The proportion of males born to that of females is as 96 to 95.

### TRIAL.

In the course of a trial lately held at Albany, N. Y. an eminent counsellor, well known as a practitioner in bombastic inflated, and ridiculous language, put the following questions to a witness.

**COUNSELLOR.** "Did you not see Mr. — raise his muscular arm and attempt to enforce and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?"

**WITNESS.** "Sir?"

**C.** "Did not Mr. — attempt the infliction of the most violent and outrageous corporeal confusion and chastisement?"

**W.** "Sir?"

**C.** "Did not Mr. — attempt to strike the plaintiff?"

**W.** "Yes, Sir."

**C.** "From your situation, could you not have the most commanding view of the alterations, and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any wise dim your obtuscular faculties, or create any obtuseness of vision?"

**W.** "Sir?"

**C.** "I say, sir, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a clear, unclouded, and bright view of this villainous, foul and rancorous transaction?"

**W.** "Sir?"

**C.** "Did you not plainly see Mr. — knock Mr. — down?"

**W.** "Yes, Sir, I did."

A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer for some apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, whilst your hand's in."



## THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1825.

A special meeting of Oxford Lodge will be held at Mason's Hall, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

**IMPROVEMENTS.** It is astonishing to think of the improvements made in the various arts within a few years. Such is the rage at the present day for some new way to do every thing, that one man actually killed himself by putting his leg down his throat; it was, however, a wooden one. Another man, we are informed, had his nose bit off by one of his neighbors. Whether its extreme length was the moving cause or not, we have not learned.

**GRAND ISLAND, New-York,** has recently been purchased by M. M. Noah, of New-York City. It is said that he intends to invite some of his distressed brethren (the Jews) in Europe to settle on it. If that is the case, it is certainly a philanthropic project, and deserves not only the praise but the imitation of us, who profess to be Christians.

**REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.** It is said that the surviving officers of the American Revolution intend to petition Congress at the next session for half pay during the remainder of their lives. Why not those soldiers who do not now receive a pension?

**LADY ITURBIDE.** It is said that the lady of the late ex-emperor Iturbide is about to take up her future residence in the City of N. York.

**STEAM VESSELS.** Owing to the many serious and lamentable accidents that have recently happened to Steam-Boats, there is building, in New-York, a vessel to be furnished with suits of apartments like a dwelling house; so that a person may have a kitchen, parlour and bedroom, if he wish. The vessel is to be towed by a Steam-Boat; and the passengers are not liable to be scalded to death, unless it is by their own tea kettles.

At a town meeting in Portland, called for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Lafayette, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for said purpose:—Gen. John K. Smith, Hon. William P. Preble, Hon. Asa Clapp, Isaac H. Iley, Esq. Hon. Stephen Longfellow, Alpheus Shaw, Esq. Gen. Joshua Wingate, Jr. Hon. Ashur Ware. Lafayette was at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 4th inst. whence he was to proceed for Boston, taking Albany in his way. It is thought probable that he will be in Portland between the 20th and 25th inst. as, by his arrangements, he is to be in New-York on the 4th of July.

**ANCIENT RECIPT.** There is in the "Philadelphia Library" a manuscript Bible, elegantly written in the Latin tongue, in the year one thousand and sixteen.

**LIBERALITY.** The Grand Seigneur has issued a firman, prohibiting all Bibles, Testaments, Psalters and Gospels, and requiring them to be seized and burnt; as such false books ought not to be permitted to circulate in his dominions. This is the same Potentate that is upheld by the Holy Alliance in Europe, who profess Christianity.

[From the *Hallowell Gazette.*]  
**GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.** Gov. Lincoln on the second inst. delivered his inaugural speech before the Legislature of Massachusetts. After noticing the death of his predecessor and of Gov. Brooks in very respectful terms, and congratulating the Legislature on the result of the late Presidential election, which he deems "an occasion of the highest satisfaction," proving that "so many distinguished men were at the disposal of their fellow citizens," the Governor proceeds to the great and popular topic, *Internal Improvements*, on which he dwells at much length.

The whole speech is marked with good sense and liberal sentiments. We were happy to notice the absence of any allusion to former party dissensions, calculated *renovare dolores* to revive obsolete discussions, and rekindle old animosities. The merits and demerits of the two great parties, which divided the people of this country for so many years, belong to history and posterity to settle, and not to Governors elect. It is an offence against taste as well as patriotism to be perpetually harping upon those by gone topics "picked from the worm-holes of long vanished years."

The following extract is all we have room for.

"The splendid success which has attended the operations of the Canals of the State of New-York is not more honorable to the present intelligence which conceived those vast undertakings, than it is illustrative of the advantages which may result from the accomplishment of similar enterprises elsewhere. It yet remains for the people of Massachusetts by a judicious improvement of the many favorable opportunities which their situation presents, to secure to themselves the enjoyment of greatly extended accommodations, by water carriage. There is enough of unemployed capital in the country to justify a liberal appropriation to such objects, and of population and important business in many places to invite to it. To the people of this State belongs the credit of being foremost among their brethren in this species of improvement, and although in the first effort, by the construction of the Middlesex Canal, the pecuniary investment has been unproductive of personal advantage, yet that work even, is confessedly of great public benefit, and

the community are daily receiving rich returns for the sacrifices occasioned by its execution to its spirited and persevering proprietors.

A resolve of the last Legislature, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the practicability of making a Canal from Boston harbor to Connecticut River, and to cause such surveys as they may deem necessary, to determine the most convenient and advantageous route for the same, has recalled to public attention a scheme proposed more than thirty years since, by a distinguished and enlightened citizen, the late Gen. HENRY KNOX, for opening a water communication between the capital and the western parts of the Commonwealth. This eminent man, who was himself, both a scientific and experienced practical engineer, after having personally superintended a survey, and examined the face of the intervening country, was induced by his confidence in the prospect of public and private advantage from the undertaking, to obtain from the Legislature in the year 1792 an act of incorporation for himself and his associates, for the purpose of making a navigable Canal from some part of Connecticut River, to communicate with the town of Boston. It is not understood that any other obstacle presented itself to the accomplishment of the object at that time, than the absorption of the money of the country, by concerns of more pressing occasion, which prevented the obtaining of adequate funds. The period limited by the character for the commencement of the work, was suffered to expire without an organization of the corporation, and the subject has recently been renewed before the public with the sanction of official recommendation, under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its thorough examination and a discreet exercise of the power of the government, in giving to it a wise and satisfactory direction. Should the authorized surveys and examinations result in demonstrating the practicability of the proposed canal, from the Connecticut to the waters of the ocean, the certainty of the immense benefits of which it must be productive to the essential interests of the Commonwealth, more especially in securing the trade of the interior to its commercial metropolis, should insure the application of the most vigorous and efficient means to its speedy accomplishment. The anticipations which are now indulged of still further extending the communication westward, by a co-operation with our enterprising neighbors, in opening a passage to the waters of the Hudson, might then be fulfilled; and thus the stupendous plan of an entire inland navigation, from the sea almost at the eastern extremity of this continent, to the lakes on the northern boundary of the United States, would be presented in astonishing reality.

Other projects for Canals in different parts of this Commonwealth have seriously engaged much of the public attention, some of which will probably be executed by associations of individuals on their own account, and others by the aid of the general government in a just distribution of the appropriations for internal improvements. In a period of unexampled national prosperity, when there is a surplus of capital seeking investment, and a generous spirit of competition in the cultivation of the arts, and in the development of the resources of society, a provident and wise people will avail themselves of the opportunity to lay deep the foundations of permanent power, and to make secure the means of future independence. This can only be done by a just estimate of physical advantages, and the application of great moral force to their highest improvement."

[From the *Christian Mirror.*]  
**OXFORD CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES** held their fourth meeting at Waterford, on the last day of May, and the first of June, according to previous appointment; and the friends of Zion were highly gratified by a full attendance. The afternoon of Tuesday was principally occupied with business preparatory to the exercises of the following day. Wednesday commenced with a prayer-meeting. The weather being favorable, the meeting house was early filled with those who came to witness the solemnities of the occasion; among whom we found a large number of the professed followers of the Redeemer, when they were called to separate from the rest of the congregation for the purpose of attending on the administration of the Lord's supper. The morning exercises consisted of singing, prayer, a report of the state of the churches connected with the Conference, the journal of their missionary, and several appropriate addresses. The exercises of the afternoon were singing, prayer, a discourse by the Rev. C. Hurd of Fryburg, and the administration of the Lord's supper, which closed the day. The congregation were unusually attentive and solemn, and evinced an interest which we hope will not soon be forgotten. The contribution taken up for the aid of feeble churches within the county was greater than at any previous meeting. It is very evident that an increasing interest is felt in the meetings of the conference, and in its objects, and we anticipate with much pleasure the time, which we believe to be not far distant, when this interest will become general, and when great good will be accomplished among the waste places of our Zion, and the wilderness shall bud and blossom as the rose. We would not be understood to intimate that nothing has yet been effected, or that no good has resulted from the efforts of the Conference; but only that much, very much, yet remains to be done. Our churches are generally in a stupid state, a number of them are yet feeble, and destitute of the stated administration of the word, and others, that have pastors, tremble lest they should not be able to retain them. Much is necessary to be done to afford the destitute effectual aid, to strengthen and encourage the feeble, and to awaken the energies, and engage the exertions of those who mourn over the moral desolations that reign around them. But we would not indulge despondency—we would even be encouraged. We would trust in God from whom cometh our help, that he will bless our efforts, though feeble, and build up our Zion. We hope the friends of Christ will not forget the destitute in this region when they approach the throne of grace and plead for the fulfillment of God's gracious promises.

J. A. DOUGLASS, Secy.  
A gentleman in this village picked peas yesterday, which were well filled. It is nearly two weeks earlier than usual.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

**NEW PAPER.** Alden Bradford, Esq. late Secretary of the Commonwealth, proposes to publish in Boston, a semi-weekly newspaper, to be entitled the "Constitutional Republican and New England Gazette."

**General Lafayette** arrived at Wheeling on the 24th ult. At Louisville, Ken. the General met with Col. Anderson, a veteran who served as one of his aids in the revolution.

**HAIL.** A destructive storm of hail was experienced at Brookfield, Conn. on the 20th ult. The hail-stones were as large as hens' eggs. Great injury was done to the crops, cattle, windows, &c. by a hail storm in the neighborhood of Little River, N. C. extending 8 or 10 miles. The hail fell to the depth of a foot, and some of the stones were as large as a man's fist. There was a very severe hail storm in Ohio on the 18th ult. which was felt in several towns; houses and barns were broken down, and several persons killed.

**BUNKER HILL.**—It is presumed to be the intention of the Directors of the Monument Association to have as many of the survivors of those who fought the battle of Bunker Hill, as practicable, present at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Monument. We perceive by a communication in the N. York Comm. Adv. that there is a surviving officer living in Troy, in that State; it is Capt. BENJAMIN MAXX, now eighty years old, who commanded a company in STARK's regiment. Mr. NATHAN JOHNSON, now living in Berlin, in this State, has recently been mentioned as a surviving combatant of this memorable battle. He says he fired one of the two last guns of the engagement.

Col. CLARK, of Lebanon, Conn. now 95 years of age, who it is said, was in the hottest of the battle, has received an invitation from the Association to attend, and is making arrangements accordingly. He is to wear a hat which was worn by a member of the old Congress, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He is to be attended by a son, who, quite a boy at the time of the battle, accompanied his father as sifer of the company.

**NATURAL CURIOSITY.** An Orang Outang was brought into Boston last Thursday, in the ship Octavia, from Batavia, but died soon after the vessel came to anchor. The Courier of Saturday contains a description of it. It was a male, of the size of a child 5 years old, and was about that age itself; was of a dark brown color, and strikingly resembled the human figure.

Mr. Daniel G. Wright, a resident of Boston, and now on his way thither, called upon us yesterday, and related the following distressing incidents:—He took passage at New-York, in the month of December last, in the brig Edward, Capt. Ferguson, for Havana, where they arrived safe; but on the homeward passage, on the 17th of Feb. was captured by a piratical schr. of about 50 tons, commanded by an American, who he believes to be Wm. Paul, formerly of Baltimore, with between 40 and 50 men.—Immediately on boarding the brig they commenced cutting and slashing among the crew, but breaking their vengeance principally on Capt. F. whom they soon murdered, by severing his head from his body. In the mean time, most of the crew and their informant made the best defence they could with handspikes, &c. when catching a momentary glance from the eyes of the piratical Captain, he instantly ordered a cessation of hostilities, after most of them had been severely wounded by the pirates.—They then stood in for the land, and brought the brig to an anchor, when Mr. W. and two men named Pillsbury and Seymour, were landed on a small island to the windward of Matanzas; here they remained several days, in a state of almost perfect destitution, till they were fortunate enough to obtain passage in a small droger to Cape Florida, where they were hospitably entertained by the wreckers until the 10th of May, at which time they took passage in the sloop Jane, Capt. Knights, bound from New-Orleans to Philadelphia, and were landed at Egg Harbour, where the three sufferers separated for their several homes. At Egg Harbour, Mr. Wright obtained a passage in a small schooner belonging to Greenwich, and landed at Greenwich Point on Monday. Since their capture nothing has been heard of the remainder of the crew, whom they left on board, nor of the vessel, which he thinks has been destroyed, together with the people, long since.

**HARTFORD, June 8.**—The Legislature of Connecticut.—The session of this body is concluded, and the members have all gone home. The business of legislating has been in this legal campaign entrusted, as it always has been, to all sorts of men. So some were eloquent, and some were honest, and some industrious, and some were still, or spoke only to the point, and some, a very few, were temptations to all printers to publish what the law might call a libel. Certain wholesome new laws were made in the old ones, yet occasionally, nice points were handled by clumsy fingers, and all we can do is to acquiesce in the sentiment of the Barnstable Gazette, in its advice to parents, "If a child wants a hammer and a looking glass to play with, let him have 'em."

There were in the port of New-York on the 1st of June, 66 ships, besides two British packets and a Colombian frigate, 83 brigs, 97 schooners, 187 sloops, and employed at and running from New York 43 steam-boats. Building 5 steam-boats and 18 other vessels—making in all 502, exclusive of vessels of less than 60 tons burden, and public ships at the Navy Yard.

**New York, June 4.**—Again is our city in commotion, and mourning the untimely death of one of its most valuable inhabitants, Mr. David R. Lambert, a merchant of the highest respectability, and a man of his acquaintance. In returning yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, from a party of pleasure at Mr. Lyde's, in the upper part of the city, he received a wanton and unprovoked blow on the pit of the stomach, from a rioting party, which instantly terminated his existence.

The following are the names of the persons who have been taken up and committed to Bridewell to take their trial:—Moses Parker, aged 19 years, lives at No. 23 Charlton street; William Walker, aged 21, lives at 134 Chamber street; Abm. Potts, aged 20, lives at 197 Spring street; Cornelius Holly, aged 19, lives in Sullivan street; Joseph Wade, aged 21, lives at 21 Vandam street; James Buckland, aged 20, lives at 9 Charlton street; and Thos. Rea, aged 19—all of whom, (except one, who is a non mit record character,) on the examination state, that there were eight of them in all; that they spent the evening and night, until two o'clock in the morning, drinking and regaling themselves at Ryder's Tavern, in Broadway; and after leaving there, they met several persons passing down street, and after a few words, a scuffle and fight ensued, when murder and watch was called, and

they all ran, some up and some down Broadway, and some passed through Sandy-Hill Lane, to their several places of residence, where they were all taken, and brought before the Police this morning. One of the number has not yet been taken, we therefore do not give his name. They are all young men, and most of them apprentices to, or work at, some mechanical business.

Benjamin Hawkins, brother of Samuel Hawkins, who it was supposed was killed, arrived at Montgomery, Ala. on the 7th inst. He states that he left his town, (Hillebec) for Montgomery, and had not proceeded very far before he met a party of twenty, within ten steps of him. One of the party (his cousin) after throwing the powder from the pan of his rifle, levelled it at him and snapped it, as a signal of danger. The Indians wheeled his horse and fled. The rest of the Indians fired at him, but did no injury. Several balls passed thro' his plaid cloak, which he in the pursuit threw away. The Indians found the cloak, and upon seeing the holes in it they were under the impression that they had wounded him.

It is reported that Col. Crowell and the Little Prince are at Fort Mitchell, guarded by several hundred Indians, in consequence of threats made use of by the friends of McIntosh, and the rest of the Indians who have been killed.

On Saturday night, the store of Mr. Silas Brown was broken open by Samuel Neves, Peter Wardman & William Hall. They entered the cellar door by twisting off the Padlock and other fastenings with a small crow bar, and on reaching the back part of the cellar, their light was discovered by two of the clerks of Mr. Brown, young men by the name of Brown and Davenport, who had not yet been asleep, and on seeing the light, sprung up and crying fire! and immediately after seeing the three fellows on the stairs, changed their time to murder and watch! and opening the front doors, continued the alarm until Nathaniel Lee, Hiram Underhill and Charles Eddy, watchmen, came to their assistance. The fellows were soon secured, and afterwards recognised as former tenants of the penitentiary.—N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

## ORNAMENTING THE CAPITOL.

A considerable number of competitors appeared for the premium offered by the Commissioner of Public Building for a design, which should be approved for ornamenting the Pediment of the Capitol. Many of their productions evince great classical taste, and some of them are highly finished specimens of art. But, upon a rigid scrutiny of the designs offered, it appears that none of them were altogether approved: some being so complicated that the execution would have been difficult and extremely expensive; others wanting adaptation to the purposes of the building, &c.

We are informed that the Commissioner and Architect were assisted in the examination of the Designs and Models by several gentlemen of distinguished science and taste, nominated for the purpose by the President of the United States.—Nat. Int.

Mr. Everett, our Minister to Spain, is about to embark, in a week from this time, from York, for Havre, on his way to Madrid.

Recent accounts from Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, state that an expedition was fitted out there to ascend the Missouri, consisting of 500 men, four companies of the first regiment, and six of the sixth regiment United States Infantry, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, provided with six months' rations. It was to start about the 1st of May, and to proceed as far as the Falls, near 2,000 miles above the Fort where it was proposed to make treaties with the different tribes of Indians.—Boston Pat.

**Storm.**—On Saturday and Sunday last, a violent storm of wind and rain was experienced at New-York. Some trees were stripped of their branches, some torn up by the roots, caps blown from the tops of the chimneys, and windows broken. The tide rose two feet higher than usual. Some damage was done to the shipping. The Colombian frigate Venezuela was driven from her mooring on to flats. The schr. Holguin, from Gubara, was driven ashore below the quarantine dock, and is expected to be lost—cargo damaged. Schr. Merino was driven ashore. The fishing schr. Duck, of Newburyport, with about 100 bbls. mackerel, dragged both anchors and 70 fathoms of cable, struck on the rocks at Corson's beach, and it was thought would be lost. Several others received injury.

A brig, a foretop sail schr. three fore and aft schr. and five sloops, were driven ashore two miles, and two sloops, about 15 miles, N. E. of Cape May: the names of which we have not yet learnt.

Instances of longevity, most remarkable in its extent are to be found in our country. We are informed of an individual now living near Lake Champlain, a German by birth, whose age is stated to be 133 years, being one of the life guards at the Coronation of Queen Anne, and, at that time, 18 years of age. According to this statement, he would be 141 years of age. His youngest child is only 23 years of age. In Charlotte County, Virginia, we also hear of a remarkable couple, Alexander Berkley and his wife, the former in his 118th, and the latter in her 107th year. This old man, a Scotchman by birth, served under the Duke of Marlborough, and emigrated, after the death of Queen Anne, to America. In all these instances, the individuals have been accustomed to the practice of abstinence; as men perhaps, from necessity, or inclination, but the fact itself, whatever the cause or motive, leads to the inference, that the paucity of these instances of longevity, in our country, is to be attributed to an injurious indulgence of the animal appetite. Life requires but little to sustain it; and the more simple and limited our diet, the less are the digestive functions oppressed and weakened, and the greater the activity of the bodily and mental powers. Gluttony brings in its train drowsiness, dyspepsia, apoplexy, &c. Temperance is the parent of agility of body, elasticity of nerve, and clearness of perception. If there be in our earthly composition any spark of the fire of genius, intemperate eating and drinking will unquestionably stifle and extinguish it; while on the contrary, temperance will cherish and extend it.

National Journal.

[From the *Richmond Enquirer.*]  
**VIOLENT HAIL STORM!**

Upper End Hollaway County, near Jeffress's Store, 20th May, 1825.

I make use of the first opportunity to inform you, that we were visited about 5 o'clock in the afternoon on yesterday, by the most destructive and violent gales of wind and hail, which ever occurred within the memory of our oldest inhabitants; the horrors of it were severely felt and its effects are lamentably visible, on most of the farms in this neighborhood; the promising corn, wheat and cotton, fields are prostrate and have every appearance of being entirely destroyed; at times the wind and hail were incredibly and distressingly violent, being with them such floods of rain, that we cannot perceive how our dwelling houses resisted their fury; in many of our flourishing and promising gardens not a vegetable left, all have the appearance of being destroyed; the size of the hail would vary from less than a partridge egg, to that of being much larger, and I have this moment seen in



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armed, and while I write, by one of my respectable neighbors, that the hail was seen at his house to be equal in size to a walnut; the ground was entirely covered with the hail & where it had drifted up against logs, fences, houses, &c. it was believed to be in many instances from 18 to 24 inches deep. I cultivated the present year an extensive cotton crop, and I have determined on ploughing up and planting over again, at least to the extent of my seed. I have every reason to believe that most of my neighbors will follow the example of ploughing and planting over again, under the hope that it may not yet be too late to perfect a cotton crop; I have had no direct or certain accounts from other neighborhoods in the county, but am fearful some have shared our fate. It is with pleasure I add, that I have heard of no lives being lost but of several narrow escapes.

I remain, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN H. KNIGHT.

N. B. Since writing the above and previous to the departure of the mail, I have taken a short excursion through the neighborhood immediately to the East and West of me, and I find the fences down in every direction, trees in great numbers blown down, and in some instances the roads and pass ways almost entirely stopped. I have seen and also heard of many barns being blown down and chimneys damaged.

We understand that this violent hail storm has taken a large sweep, at least as far as the County of Southampton.

Bar Maids.—A New-Orleans paper contained an advertisement for handsome Bar Maids. The Providence Journal announces, that any quantity may be had in Rhode Island. We should imagine that a marketable commodity, or rather a staple article, was not confined to one State. The practice is common in France, but is "honored in the breach." We remembered, at the *Café de Mille Colonnies*, at Paris, the stately lady seated behind the bar, beautiful as Venus; and the very queen of diamonds was only fit to crack snuff, give change, and receive compliments—it was all ornamental.—N. Y. Nat. Ad.

The Wilmington College, Del. was a few days since offered for sale by the Sheriff of the county. Previous to the hour of sale, the amount of the debt due, and to satisfy which the sale was to have been made, was paid by a committee of the Masons of that borough.

Florida.—The accounts received from this newly acquired region, are of the most flattering kind.—There is every reason to believe that the culture of the Sugar Cane and Sea Island cotton will succeed. Should the country prove to be healthy, it is represented to be one of the most eligible regions of the United States.—Des. Post.

A gentleman from Mexico, was robbed of \$1000 about the middle of last month, in Cincinnati, by a Frenchman who pretended to teach the French language, and who gave daily lessons to his victim. The money was principally recovered.

A good example.—At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, be offered as a premium, to the person who shall conduct the business of a farm in Pennsylvania, on the largest scale, for two years, without using, or suffering *grudent spirits* to be used on his property, unless the same be prescribed by a physician.

On Friday week last, a Mr. Nathaniel Mann of the firm of Mann & Porter, of Sidney Plains, New-York, was robbed of the sum of \$1200 in Jackson township, Susquehanna county, Pa. New-York Statesman.

Melancholy.—On the 8th ult. two young men, rolling logs into John's river, in Dalton, N. H. were both knocked down and precipitated into the river by the logs and instantly killed. A third escaped with but little injury. lb.

Horrid.—About three weeks ago, the bodies of four men were picked up, one on the South and three on the North side of Currituck Inlet, all of them having their heads and hands cut off; from one of them the blood flowed freely when found. The above men are supposed to have composed part of a crew in a state of mutiny.—lb.

Embarkation of Mr. King.—This forenoon, as Mr. King, Minister Plenipotentiary to London, was going down the bay in the steam-boat Nautilus, with his family, to take passage on board the Pacific, he received a federal salute from the Revenue Cutter, and on passing the Columbian frigate, the captain politely set his colors and repeated the salute. This mark of attention in the officers of our sister republic was cordially received by the numerous citizens on the Battery and at Whitehall, witnessing the departure of our venerable national representative. lb.

On the 18th, 19th and 21st days of May, more than seventy ships, barks, and brigs arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland; a large proportion of them brought settlers, to the number, in all, of about a thousand. Bos. IV. Mee.

The Baron HENRI DE NEUVILLE, who is now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, exerts himself in that body to procure the abolition of imprisonment for Debt. In one of his recent speeches on the subject, he mentioned, that an American of the United States, Colonel Swan, had been confined sixteen years in the jail St. Polage, and was, he believed, still there.

The project of a canal suitable for the largest vessels, between Paris and the sea, is maturing in the hands of the ablest engineers of France, under the auspices of the King and a number of the most opulent mercantile houses.—Nal. Gaz.

Boston, June 6.

From Greece.—We published, a short time since, a letter from Mr. Miller, who is in Greece, and another from Prince Mavrocordatos, dated in December last. A letter has since been received by the Greek committee in this town, from Miller, dated the 14th of January, in which he gives some information deserving of attention, of the state of affairs in Greece. He says that amidst the general distress, equal to what any people ever endured, it is the universal declaration of men, women and children, within the very neighborhood of the enemy, that they will sooner all die, than come again under the power of the Turks—that they have a general aversion to the Franks, which will prevent their accepting a price, should one be recommended by the European pow-

ers—and that the Greek government is daily gaining strength, and there is a fair prospect of a speedy settlement of internal dissensions. Mr. Miller was present at a Congress of the principal inhabitants and generals from the departments of Western Greece, which was held at Anatolico, Dec. 16, and sat ten days. The proceedings were conducted with much order and regularity, and all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably discussed and settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months have received neither rations, clothes nor money. There were two thousand soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders, yet there was no disturbance. He considers Mavrocordatos the first man in Greece, in point of talents and influence. He has defended the province the last year without money, yet his officers are attached to him. Mr. Miller expected to march on the next day, a volunteer under Col. Jarvis, in an expedition against Lepanto. Patras was to be attacked at the same time by troops from Napoli.—He repeats his advice that no Americans should embark in the Greek cause, unless they have resources to provide the means of support. Hundreds of adventurers he says have already perished in Greece, and have done little or nothing for the cause of liberty or Greece.

[From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.]

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

From our attentive correspondent at Pernambuco, we have received letters up to the date of the 27th April. An extract, given below, will be read with great interest. The details concerning the execution of RODRIGUES, with whom many of the citizens of New-York and this place were acquainted, will at least afford this consolation to his family and friends—that he died nobly, professing the same love of freedom and abhorrence of tyranny, that had ever marked his short, but gallant life.

"You may remember in one of my letters, I mentioned an American by the name of JAMES RODRIGUES, of New-York, who I expected would lose his life for taking an active part with the revolutionists, and was condemned to death and recommended to the mercy of the Emperor, Pedro the first. The Emperor's answer arrived on the 2d of April, ordering that all that were condemned should be executed as soon as possible. This sealed the fate of this noble young man and two of his companions. The 12th inst. at 8 o'clock A.M. was the time appointed for the execution of the three.—This inhuman proceeding occasioned great distress to all the Americans in the place. His friends visited him on the 11th inst. He was calm, pleasant; talked on lively subjects—made remarks on people passing in the street; he counted the time he had yet to live; it was 22 hours; he said "it is a very short time; when it comes, I will die contented; I and my companions die in a glorious cause. We do not die for murdering our fellow creatures, it is for holding a different opinion with the Emperor; in that opinion I die."

"On the next morning, I went to see the execution. They passed within a few yards of me—they were dressed in white gowns, and walked unbound. Rodgers walked with his arms folded and his head raised extremely high—as if proud of the glorious cause he was going to die for—they arrived at the place of execution about half past 7 o'clock, and held a long conversation with the Priests. At 8 o'clock, they walked towards their seats. Rodgers took the middle chair, Nicolou on the right hand of him, and Le Mont on the left; after sitting a few minutes they rose. Nicolou began and made a long and loud speech—Rodgers followed, and then Le Mont. While one was speaking, the others bowed their heads to affirm the truth of what was said—their speeches occupied about half an hour—they then took their seats. Several times they arose, and pushed their chairs into the sand to make them stand firm—the executioner then tied their wrists and ankles with a small cord and drew caps over their eyes. Nicolou and Rodgers drew them back and sat watching the motions of the soldiers; 24 were called out, loaded their guns, and were going to fire, when Rodgers cried out, "stop," and requested the captain to order his soldiers nearer. They halted within half the former distance, say 30 yards. He then gave the signal to fire; the drop of his handkerchief was the signal. They all fired and Nicolou fell.—The sight was dreadful—Rodgers sprang upon his feet, cried out for God's sake to kill him quick, and taking hold of his gown, he held it up and showed the multitude the bullet holes through it. Le Mont kept his seat; they fired the second round—Rodgers fell, and Le Mont directly afterwards. The soldiers then ran up to the bodies and discharged the third round into them.

"Their speeches were never published.—They related principally to their love of freedom, advising the Pernambucans to try their endeavors once more, and conjuring them to beware of the Emperor.

"The day preceding the execution, the American captains were advised by the American Consul not to hoist their colors half mast, on account of Rodgers, it being against the laws of the country. The American captains acted contrary to those orders, and the next morning hoisted them. During their absence to see the execution, the officers and sailors belonging to a man of war lying in this harbor, went on board, and cut them down. The same day an American ship called the Commodore Perry, arrived off the port with her colors at the mast head; the same villains went on board of her, and ordered them down, thus throwing no little disgrace on the American flag. English colors half mast, also were cut down. The Patriots who are absent are all condemned to death."

The Thellusson estate.—In the late intelligence from England, it is stated that an argument was recently commenced in the House of Lords in a case involving the validity of the will of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq. a merchant in London, who died on the 21st of July, 1797,

leaving about £700,000 of productive personal property, real estate in England worth £140,000, and two plantations in the W. Indies, and directing by his will, that it should be divided 60 years hence amongst those who could then prove they were heirs—and if there were then none such to be found, the property was to go to the King. His present heirs have labored hitherto unsuccessfully to break the will, and have now made a new effort. His wife, three sons, three daughters, and ten grand-children were living at the time of his death.

Various computations have been made of the probable value of this accumulated property at the time of its ultimate division: founded of course on the probable duration of the lives of the Testator's descendants. The lowest calculation makes it nineteen million of pounds sterling, or \$84,360,000, about twenty-eight millions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to a share.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Miller to Col. S. D. Harris, dated Missolonghi, Jan. 5.

"My money, I hope, with economy, will hold out until I hear from the committee; but God only knows what would be my lot, if I should be sick or wounded. But I hope for the best. There is a secret pleasure in adversity which makes me reconciled to my lot; and I am as yet not sorry that I came to Greece. I have assumed the costume of the country, as far as my resources will allow; and if you should see me you would doubt whether I was ever under your command. It is a mistaken idea that is prevalent in America in regard to the profligacy of the Greeks. I have been for ten days, amidst 2000 soldiers, and have never seen one of them drunk; nor indeed have I seen one drunken man in Greece.

"The beauty, modesty, simplicity and virtue of the females, are, I am sure, without a parallel in any quarter of the world. The mountains are now covered with snow; but the valleys and plains are green with herbage. The Greeks have no wagons or cars. Like the Turks, they carry all their burdens on the backs of horses, asses and mules. The plains in Western Greece, which I have seen, are very fertile. Wine of a good quality is only sixteen cents a gallon. If the country obtains its freedom, of which I think there is no doubt, a most advantageous commerce can be opened between Greece and America.

"I get on pretty well in learning the language of the country. The Greeks talk much about Mr. Webster.—Boston paper.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

[FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.]

To mark sheep without injury to the wool.—To thirty spoonfuls of linseed oil add two ounces of lamp black; unite them together by boiling, and mark the sheep therewith.

To prevent moths in fur or woollens.—Sprinkle the fur or woollen stuffs, as well as the drawers or boxes in which they are kept, with spirits of turpentine; the unpleasant scent of which will speedily evaporate, on exposure of the stuffs to the air. Some persons place sheets of paper, moistened with spirits of turpentine, over, under, or between pieces of cloth &c. and find it a very effectual method. It is said likewise, that if you put a piece of camphor in a linen bag, or some aromatic herbs, in the drawers among linen or woollen clothes, no insects will injure them. Snuff or stems or leaves of tobacco are recommended to be applied in a similar way to the same purpose.

To clean silks, woollens, &c.—The following recipe is recommended as a method of cleaning silks, woollen and cotton goods, without damage to the texture and color of the same.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand still; till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid on a linen cloth on a table, and, having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge into the potatoe liquor, and apply to it the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white sediment will make an useful and nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch or hair-powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting the color; it may also be used in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture that is soiled.—Dirtied wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in this liquor; then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.

## MARRIED.

In Jay, by Elder Adams, Mr. Lot P. Nelson, merchant, to Miss Caroline S. youngest daughter of the Hon. James Starr.

In Caswell County, (N. C.) on the 10th ult. Mr. William Bean to Miss Sarah E. Greenfield, both of Prince George's County, Maryland.

If fate shall to their wishes yield,  
And fate to true love leans;  
Time may bestow on this Greenfield,  
A lovely crop of Beans.

In Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, 2d inst. Mr. Gerard Hallcock, one of the Editors of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, to Miss Eliza Allen.

## DIED.

In Livermore, Martin Luther, son of the late Rev. Thomas Wyman—Betsy Hillman, aged 19.—Ward Tilton, aged 68 years.

In Barboursville, (Va.) on the 16th ult. Col. Thomas Barbour, (father of the present Secretary of War,) aged 80. He was an ardent whig of the revolution, and, except his venerable contemporary, Mr. Jefferson, was the last survivor of the members of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, which, in 1769, made the first protest against the stamp-act, in which the revolution began.

At Ashburnham, on the 25th ult. Lieut. Ebenezer Munroe, aged 73. He was born and brought up in Lexington, Mass. and was 23 years old on the memorable 19th day of April, 1775. On hearing that the British troops were coming out of Boston, he, with many others, repaired to Lexington common early in the morning of that day, and there remained, until the British troops appeared and fired upon them. He was the first man that returned the fire, and it is believed it took effect. At the second fire from the enemy he received a musket ball through the left arm; he then quitted the field, but did not quit the cause. After tying a handkerchief round his arm, to stop the blood, he mounted his horse and rode from town to town, giving the alarm, until, from fatigue and loss of blood, he could ride no longer. He was a respectable man and a good citizen.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC BOLSTER, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, gentleman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DAVID BOLSTER.  
Paris, June 13, 1825. 50\*

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of LEVI MERRILL, late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NATHANIEL ROBINSON,  
AARON SOULE.  
Turner, June 14, 1825. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of RICHARD MERRETT, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MOSES STONE.  
Jay, June 15, 1825. 50 \*3w

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Plant'n. No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following lots of Land, in Plantation No. 8, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the years 1823 and 1824:

Owner's Name.	No. Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent tax for 1823 and 1824.	Sum and total.
Wm. Scully,	4	11	100 3 96	54	54		54
	4	12	100 30 96	54	54		54
	9	15	100 30 96	54	54		54
	9	16	100 30 96	54	54		54
	9	19	100 30 96	54	54		54
	6	20	100 30 96	54	54		55
Wm. Sawin,	6	1	100 35 00	34	30	1 14	1 14
	6	3	100 50 00			1 15	1 15
	10	13	100 10 00	10	23	33	33
	4	17	100 10 00	10	23	33	33
	4	17	100 25 00	25	57	82	82
John Gould,	12	18	100 75 00	1 34	1 80	4 31	1 67

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Thursday, the twenty-first day of July next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the house of the subscriber, in said Plantation, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
ABRAHAM REED,  
Collector of taxes, in said Plantation.  
Plantation No. 8, June 13, 1825. 50

## TANNER AND CURRIER WANTED.

WANTED to employ immediately, for a few months, a journeyman, who is a good workman, at the above business.  
JOSEPH SHACKLEY.  
Norway Village, June 1, 1825.

## NEW AND CHEAP.

GEORGE HILL,  
Court Street.....PORTLAND,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and extensive assortment of  
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS:

CONSISTING OF  
A great variety of plain and fancy figured Muslins; white and colored Cambrics; elegant Muslin and Cambric Calicoes; Gingham; mourning ditto; black and colored Lustrings; stripe and check ditto; Merino and fancy silk; Handkerchiefs; flag, bandanna and black silk ditto; Gauze Veils; very cheap black and white Lace ditto; Green Crape and Gauze; Dimities, 1s. yd.; British Shirting; Muslin and Gingham Gown Patterns; Raw Silk and Imitation Mantles and Shawls; Canton Crape Shawls and Mantles; Irish Linens; Long Lawn; Linen Cambric; Laces, Edgings and Insertings; black and white silk Lace; 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linen; English and Russia Diaper; Ladies' and Mens' Gloves; cotton and worsted Hose; Parasols; Umbrellas; stripe and white, Jeans; Blue Nankin; Vesting; black silk ditto; Tabby Velvets; Gimps; Braids; Cords; Tapes; cotton and linen Floss; Cotton Balls; Sewing Silk and Twist; Boxes Pins; Needles; best quality; Buttons; Broadcloths; &c. &c.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,  
American Shirting and Sheetting; Calicoes; Gingham; Stripes; Checks; Sattinets.  
All which, together with a great many other articles, are offered at wholesale and retail at the very low cash prices.  
Portland, May, 1825. 46

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN on Execution, and to be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Capt. Davis Washburn, in Dixfield, in said county all the right in equity of redemption which JOSEPH YETTEN has in and to a certain Fulling Mill, which the said Yetten now occupies and improves, in Dixfield aforesaid, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging; being the same real estate which one Joseph Hosley mortgaged to Dexter Walker, Esq. and which the said Walker assigned to Oliver Otis, and for a more particular description of said premises, reference being had to the said Hosley's mortgaged deed and the said Walker's assignment of the same.  
HASTINGS STRICKLAND, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.  
Dixfield, May 25th, 1825. 46



# THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1825.

**THE NATION'S GUEST.** We learn that Gen. Lafayette, the guest of the nation, will be at Portland on Saturday next. The Municipal authority of that town have made the necessary arrangements to receive him in a style and manner that will be honorable to its inhabitants and creditable to the State.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.** The June term of said Court, for this County, held by the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, closed a laborious session of nearly five days, on Saturday last. A large proportion of the business upon the civil docket was disposed of. There were but two convictions of a criminal nature, viz: Ira Wilard, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the County gaol; and Joseph M. Lyford, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to like imprisonment.

**FOURTH OF JULY.** Arrangements have been made in several towns for the celebration of this day. We do not learn, however, that this most important day—a day that gave birth to our independence—is to be observed in this County; but it would seem that it ought not to be entirely neglected. We learn that in Salem, Mass. the different religious societies will meet together to celebrate the day, in a religious manner—an example that we should be pleased to see generally followed.

We have been requested to state that it is expected Mr. Ephraim Harlow will be ordained at the Brick School-house, in Buckfield, on Monday, the fourth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: if approved by a Council of Baptist preachers, which will meet at nine of the clock, at the same place, on that day.

**The Eastern Association of Universalists** will be held at the Meeting-house in Wayne, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of July next. It is expected that quite a number of preachers of that order will attend.

**NOTHING CERTAIN.** Many of our readers doubtless recollect that about two years since the Hon. Levi Woodbury, who then filled a seat on the Supreme bench of New-Hampshire, was elected Governor of that State. This office he held, however, only for one year; and was then left with the common multitude. This year he has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, and has subsequently been elected by the Legislature, at their fifth ballot, a Senator of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March last. He had 106 votes out of 203—rather snug work.

## FOR THE OBSERVER.

**TRAITOROUS PATRIOTISM.** Virtue and integrity seem not to have been implanted in the human breast with a like equilibrium. While a man may exhibit the clearest ostensible testimony of a strict adherence to honesty and uprightness in the various concerns which may signalize his life; then, in certain instances, close scrutiny will often expose gross fraudulency to public contempt, by a fair development of the true character of his transactions. But the effects of political fraud are far less to be feared from the citizen of low rank, than from him who is exalted to a station of power and influence by popularity and the confidence of the people; for while the former might be subject to the apprehension of a suspicious community; it would be presumption in any one to even entertain a distrust, and far more to accuse the latter of a violation of integrity. Hence it is, the fact originates, that distinguished characters are considered innocent when proved guilty. Because the people are unwilling to receive them culpable of a transaction not patriotic, or of an unlawful act. It is to be hoped, however, that the present administration, inclining to investigate the causes of suspicions entertained against a certain HUNT—a barrier to our late honorable contest with Great Britain, will should the culprit be proved guilty, make the report acceptable to American citizens, by an exposition of the true character, and a censure of the crimes of the defendant. It is to be presumed that no one can wish to detract from the established reputation of his fellow citizen. But if a man defame himself by an infringement of the laws of his country, in however high estimation he may have been held by his countrymen, justice ought not to be restrained. Let us express ourselves with the orator of old, on a similar occasion: *quandiu cium furor iste tuus nos eludet.*

## FOR THE OBSERVER.

**"Now," said Obadiah, "I shall have a Calf."** Mr. BARTON—I often have the opportunity to peruse your paper, and am fully satisfied that, while you labor for the public, you labor not in vain: for down where we live, we think your paper as good a paper as any in the State. By the way, I was about to say to you, that as I was considerably advanced in years, I thought it high time to do a little for the public good; and throw some light upon a subject that has so long caused me such trials of mind. Before I come to the point, I would mention the simple fact, that, I have never been a very famous character in the world, was not bred a lawyer, nor doctor, and never have gained much applause as a scientific character, but as for the sentimentalist, have never been in the back ground. I have read some stories and his-

stories, and have been many times plausibly puzzled; but of all the puzzles, that ever puzzled my brains, was to find out, how the devil Obadiah could predict so exactly when he should have a Calf; for, said he, "she will calve on Monday, on Tuesday, or Wednesday at farthest." True enough, about Wednesday night, not more than thirty seconds or a minute to the outside after the 4th May, the Cow had a Calf. How is it possible that he guessed so right?—He remembered the time he limed his Wheat, and had no SMUT.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

**Earthquake.** Several shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt in this town on Monday night last, the first two at 33 minutes past 10 o'clock, within a few seconds of each other; and a third about 5 minutes past midnight.—The direction was from W. S. W. to E. N. E. and the concussion was such as to shake the houses in town, and rattle the windows with considerable violence. The first shocks were preceded by a noise in the west resembling a heavy peal of thunder, and almost instantly followed by several distinct sounds in the east, like the discharge of cannon at a distance in rapid succession.—[Hallowell Adv. of June 11.]

**Fraud in the Post Office.** Circumstances have lately occurred in relation to the Post Office which demand an immediate and serious investigation. The western mail for Brunswick, due on Tuesday last, was not received until Thursday, it having been misdirected to Bowdoin, from which place it was returned to this town.

The Postmaster of Brunswick observing that one of the letters was charged with double postage and judging from the thinness and transparency of the letter that it was single, very properly wished the person to whom it was addressed to be present at the office and there open the letter. The person accordingly did so. The letter was indeed a single one, but contained a notice of money being enclosed.—No money of course was in the letter, and on inspection one of the folds of it was found to be cut in such a manner that bank notes might have been easily extracted.

From all the circumstances there is abundant reason to suspect fraud and felony in the transaction, in the detection of which the public is highly interested.—[Brunswick Herald.]

The Boston Patriot contains the intelligence that the Rhode Island Legislature holds its session, semi-annually, once at Providence and once at Newport. We wish with all our heart the writer could make this statement or something like it, fact. But it happens to be a melancholy truth that our General Assembly runs upon wheels and goes round the State to accommodate customers as orderly as a tin pedlar's cart. We have four sessions a year, one half of which is usually occupied in going to and the remainder in returning from the place of meeting, which is held at three and sometimes four different points in the State. [Providence Journal.]

**Caution.** The New-York Evening Post says, that an ingenious mode of swindling has lately been discovered, in making seven bank bills out of six. The authors of the invention cut the notes in two, in different places, and unite each bill again by pasting it on part of a leaf taken from the Bible. At least, all that have yet been seen are done in this way. By this process it will be perceived that the bills so cut will be shorter than the bills not so defaced. One of the notes will be deficient in different parts of the body, and two will have a piece cut off from the ends of each, which go to make up the other five notes. A ten dollar note of this description was offered at one of the banks on Friday morning, and they refused it; and such has been the determination of all the banks in New-York, where their notes have been thus dealt with.

**ELIZABETH CITY, June 4.** A man by the name of Carter who came up here from Cerrituck Beach, informs us, that about the last of April he discovered the dead body of a man which had drifted ashore on New-Inlet Point without a head. He states that he was a well dressed man, having a fine white linen or cotton shirt, with a flannel shirt underneath; a pair of fashionable blue cloth pantaloons; a pair of long red flannel drawers, with white cotton socks, and a pair of fashionable right and left shoes. He could discover no mark on any of the clothes of the deceased that would lead to his name; he had neither coat, waistcoat, nor cravat. It was evident from the smooth appearance of the stamp of the neck bone, that the head had been severed from the body with a stroke of some heavy edged instrument, by the hand of a relentless, blood-thirsty ruffian. Mr. C. also adds, that he had been informed that about the time above stated, three other dead bodies had been discovered on the sea shore, between New-Inlet and Curruck Inlet, two without heads or hands, the other with the head attached to the body by a small piece of skin only.

From the above statement there is little doubt, but the crew of some vessel has mutined, and murdered the officers and passengers, on this coast; or that one of those shocking acts of piracy has been committed, at the relation of which our blood has been almost made to run cold.

Would it not be well, for Editors of papers generally throughout the United States to publish the above account, that peradventure, it might furnish a clue to the detection and bring to punishment the perpetrators of this barbarous and horrid deed.—[Star.]

**Further particulars of the terrible Whirlwind in Ohio.** URBANA, (Ohio,) May 26.—A tremendous hurricane passed north of here, one day last week. We have no correct information as to where it commenced, or where it ended—we have heard of its ravages in Shelby County, though it is said to have been comparatively nothing there to what it was in Logan. In the latter County, everything in the course of the tornado was literally demolished. Houses, barns, stables, fences, &c. were razed to the ground, and trees, posts, &c. were torn up and carried off. Large

trees are said to have been flying in the air at the height of 200 feet. Mr. Hout's brick house was leveled to the earth, and the roof, including the upper floor and joists, which were spiked together, had not been found or heard of four or five days after the storm, perhaps not yet. The houses, &c. in fact every thing in the main channel of wind, were totally cleared away; so that the channel has the appearance of a State road, handsomely opened; even the stumps in the course, are torn up and carried off. Geese were blown off and dashed to death against trees; and ponds of water are said to have been emptied of their contents. No person was killed nor seriously injured in body, as we have yet heard. The width of the storm was about a fourth of a mile, but the main channel but a few rods.

**SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.**—The Edenton, N. C. Gazette of the 27th inst. states that about three weeks ago, the bodies of four men were picked up, one on the south and three on the north side of Curruck Inlet, all of them having their heads and hands cut off: from one of them the blood flowed freely when found. The above men are supposed to have composed part of a crew in a state of mutiny.

**SINGULAR FACT.**—The Warrenton Reporter of the 10th ult. states, that in the cellar of a gentleman of that place, a hen's nest which contained an egg, was taken and kept in possession by a cat, "until she brought forth her litter of young mice;" in the midst of which the egg remained, "until it hatched a beautiful and fine white chicken; all of which were found nestled together by some member of the family, who accidentally discovered them."

**Lafayette's Papers.**—We are happy to learn that a trunk of Gen. Lafayette, sunk in the steam-boat on the Ohio, has been recovered, as it is believed, to be the one containing his most valuable papers. It is on its way from Baltimore for Boston, in charge of Dr. Waterhouse.—[N. Y. Statesman.]

**Spontaneous Combustion.**—On the 1st instant, at Johnston, a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. W. S. Campbell, and on being traced to its source was found to proceed from a barrel of paper rags, principally cotton, some of which had been saturated with oil from having been used in cleaning lamps. The situation of the rags left no doubt of the origin of the combustion, and should operate as a caution against danger from similar causes.

**Lottery Luck.**—We are happy to learn that Fortune has not entirely refused her gifts to the editorial and typographical corps, who are so useful in introducing them to others. In a late Lottery, Solomon Southwick, Esq. of Albany, sold a \$10,000 prize to his neighbor Mr. Adancourt, editor of the Farmer's Register, at Troy, an industrious and worthy citizen, whose labors for many years have not met with a due reward. Mr. A. parted with half of the ticket to Mr. Harvey Betts, grocer, but had the good luck to retain the other moiety for "his own profit: use and behoof."

**President ADAMS** has pardoned Betsey Ware, condemned to be executed for burglary, at Alexandria, the 3d instant. The old colonial laws which punish grand larceny and burglary with death, remaining in force in several of the Southern States, to the regret of the friends of enlightened humanity, the penalty is seldom inflicted either through the lenity of the jury or a dependence on executive clemency.

**Honorable Restitution.** The Baltimore Federal Gazette gives a list of five vessels with their cargoes, belonging to the United States, and illegally captured by Venezuelan privateers, for which principal and interest have been allowed by the Colombian government, and funds appropriated in this country for their payment.

**Commodore Porter.**—It is rumored, says a Philadelphia paper, that the result of the late Court of Inquiry into the Foxardo affair, will be a Court Martial, to try the facts.

**Accident.**—A frightful accident took place in Broadway yesterday afternoon. As a gentleman and lady were coming down that street in a gig, the horse started and ran, and became ungovernable. The lady threw herself out and alighted without injury. The gentleman endeavoring in vain to stop the horse, one shaft of the gig being already broken, jumped into a heap of sand and cleared himself of the impending wreck. The horse drove on furiously, sweeping his way free from all obstructions quicker than forty marshals. Near Liberty-street a wood-pile turned the vehicle topsy-turvy, and rendered the speed of the animal less rapid. The course might be traced by fragments of the gig on its passage. Arrived opposite the City Hotel, a gentleman with great skill and intrepidity made a dash at the animal, seized him by the head and hung on and fairly wheeled him down Thames-street, but was obliged to let go his hold for fear of being dashed to pieces. A cart nearly blocking up the narrow street half way down, the remaining wheel of the gig brought up against it, and stopped the frightened and fatigued animal with the shrieks and tatters of the gig and harness attached to him.—It was most singular and fortunate, when the street was full of people of every description, that no person received the slightest injury from the alarming incident.—[B.]

**Poor Rates.**—In New-York, the expense of supporting the poor is about \$20,000 per annum; in Philadelphia, 120,000; in Boston, 25,000; in Baltimore, 20,000; and in Charleston 17,000. The excess of this expense in Philadelphia, not including several villages in the county, is complained of in the public prints of that city.—[B.]

The storm on Sunday blew down many trees in Philadelphia, and injured others by chafing against the boxes in which they were enclosed. An apothecary was employed to dress the wounds of the sufferers with plaisters advised by a skillful physician, and it is hoped by judicious treatment the most of them will be recovered.—[B.]

**Nonisrows, (Penn.) June 8.** The crops of wheat and rye in almost every quarter of this country, are said to look remarkably fine, (particularly the wheat,) and promise abundant crops.—Grass, generally light. The oats, in consequence of late rains, will be more productive, and much better than was anticipated some time since.

Among the persons introduced to the General Lafayette, at Elizabeth-Town, was Mr. Bollman, brother to the celebrated Dr. Bollman, who had risked his life in the attempt to rescue the Marquis de Lafayette from the Castle of Olmutz in the dominions of the King of Prussia.

The inhabitants of Windsor, Vt. and those of several adjoining towns, are engaged in making a carriage road to the summit of Acadia, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountain. The view from the top of this mountain embraces more than fifty miles of the valley of Connecticut river.—[Hart. Cour.]

[The following extract from a special message of Gov. Lincoln to the Legislature of Massachusetts, relates to a subject of local, or equal interest to the citizens of this State.]

**Port. Adv.** "Through the attention of the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, one of the Senators of this State in the Congress of the U. States, I have been furnished with a copy of a letter addressed to him and his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Mills, from the Department of State, under date of the 23d ultimo, conveying an answer of the Emperor of Austria to Great Britain, to the complaints of alleged encroachment upon the lands of Massachusetts and Maine by certain subjects and settlers of the Province of New-Brunswick. It must excite deep surprise to learn from this communication, that the claim to territory and sovereignty on the part of the British Authorities is now enlarged far beyond what has heretofore been considered the indisputed title and actual possession of the Government and citizens of the United States, and involves the interests and property of this Commonwealth, and the State of Maine to a most serious and alarming extent. It cannot be doubted that it will be met, on the part of the United States, with such just remonstrance and demonstration of unbounded assumptions, as will induce to its immediate relinquishment, and the protection of the rights and property of the government and people of the State respectively, and of the nation. Considering the subject as of the first importance, I have deemed it my duty, promptly to present it to your notice.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Council Chamber, June 3, 1825.

**GENERAL LAFAYETTE.**

The following letter from General Lafayette was received at Boston on Tuesday evening, [14th inst.] by Mr. Quincy.

ALBANY, June 12th, 1825.

**My Dear Sir:** Thus far I am come to redeem my sacred and most cordial pledge. We shall reach Boston on the 15th. I have been informed the Legislature intend to receive the tribute of my personal respect, in which case it will seem proper to be arrived two days before the Bunker Hill ceremony. As to what I am to do, I cannot do better than to refer myself to your friendly advice, and shall hastily offer you and family my most affectionate, grateful respects.

I should have been very happy to celebrate with you the fourth of July, but am obliged to set out on the 20th inst. to visit the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, and will proceed down the North River to New-York, thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the seats of the three Virginia ex-presidents, so as to embark on the 15th August.

LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Quincy, Mayor of Boston.

OXFORD, (N. Y.) June 8.

A circuit court was held in Ithaca last week before the Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the second judicial district. The case of Herman Camp, Esq. against his wife, which was a feigned issue, directed by the Chancellor to determine whether she had been guilty of crim. con. excited much interest. The trial occupied about three days and one entire night. About sixty witnesses were in court, many of whom were females. They were compelled to testify to circumstances which prying curiosity had led them to discover, and a babbling propensity had induced them to whisper to their neighbors. At first the icy insinuation passed unheeded; but anon, those acts which were the result of a sprightly and volatile disposition, were magnified into a crime of the most odious and detestable nature. To some it appeared that collusive agreements had been entered into to destroy the domestic quiet of Mr. C. and which has ultimately consigned his wife to ruin and infamy.—It was supposed, as the testimony was altogether circumstantial that Mrs. C. would be acquitted; but to the surprise and astonishment of most of those who heard the cause—the verdict of the jury was Guilty.

Unfortunate lady! the victim of a feigned issue!—The intelligent circle of your acquaintance, who witnessed the trial will be apt to pronounce the evidence of your guilt equally feigned!

Mrs. C. was most ably defended, and during the arguments of her counsel which occupied six hours, not a dry eye was to be seen.

Counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Marvin, Bolter Bruyn and Dana. For the defendant, Messrs. C. Spencer Halbur, Woodstock, Johnson and Humphrey.

[From the United States Gazette.]

**LOVELL'S FIGHT.**

We confess ourselves wholly at a loss to account for the motives of our brethren in the State of Maine, who recently celebrated with "poop and circumstance," the murderous achievements of their ancestors. The courage which animated Lovell, and his associates, deserves no commendation—it was the dogged obstinacy of pirates, with the same mercenary views, and the same blood-thirsty incentives. Grown weary of that oppression, which will make even the "wise man mad," the Indians, after chaffing from quarter to quarter, had committed upon the English interlopers some acts of cruelty, and these had called for the white governor's proclamation, offering a certain and not insignificant reward, for every Indian scalp which should be brought to him. (We remember when a worthy individual of that section of the country withdrew his offer of a few pennies for the ears of skunks, squirrels, &c. that troubled his fields, lest he should encourage inhumanity in the boys that caught them.) This offer of money for Indians' scalps, excited the cupidity of Lovell; and collecting a band of desperadoes, worthy of such a leader, he set out, upon a plan to surprise and kill a number of human beings; and that he might perform his *butchery secundum artem*, he took with him a chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Fry. Surely this insult to the Almighty might have been spared; but it was the fashion of the times. Thus prepared, this pious *chefe-tan*, in cold blood, set upon and murdered the very beings whom he and his friends had before cheated of their possessions. They have all gone to their rest, and their tale has been told.—We are not unmindful of the feelings and prejudice of the times which witnessed the atrocities to which we have referred, and which, compared with others, is of a less sombre hue than when viewed in its positive state. But where were the feelings of humanity, where the sense of propriety of those who recently celebrated, with such commendatory ceremony, the anniversary of this event, so disgraceful to every principle of Christianity. One hundred years had passed, and the crime was almost forgotten—its record did indeed exist, but was not generally circulated—even our bitter enemies beyond the waters, had forgotten to cast up this act of horror to us. They might, indeed, have thought, as the perpetrators of the deeds were Englishmen, or immediate descendants from them, they would be likely to stain their cantenance by a recurrence to "Lovell's Fight"—but we have now made the disgrace our own, & the citizens of Maine, who participated with such imprudent zeal in the recent celebrations, will not fail to be reminded of their error, by those who seize upon every peculiarity of any portion of our countrymen, and hold them up as national deformities.

It is said that 17,500 persons perished in the late earthquake near Algiers, of which 2,500 were Jews.

NOBILIS, June 6. The most memorable know of no parallel here on Saturday last, dry weather, the car received a very spring of rain on Friday-morning, the wind Northward, and shill creased in violence it blew with an intensity the most awful scene, it is certain a gale of September, 1 enclosures, sheds, and carried off what dealt destruction upon dens and every kind erty injured, and loss on land, will be caused by the Septe in violence was mon its awful visit, and ege from the shippul apprehension. I found some intimat shipping in more ex

The tide rose in higher than within habitants. The wa a foot or two of the Water street, laying houses, stores, &c. south side of Water der water. The ag gar, flour, rice, &c. able, notwithstanding early part of the dle articles to a he previously been kn

The wharf belong houses at Town Po the Tobacco wareh By nine o'clock over the highest required to pass fro the occupants com er. At 2 o'clock access could be ha es.

No mail arrived mail via Hampton yesterday morning yesterday morning late last night, o courses.

THE INVASION.

Don Esteban a S don, has just publi he relates a variety ulars relative to th met with from the cise of absolute pr that prince. Estel arch a fanatic, and and horror, which that body. He w rack:—

"At the cries of entered, and seizi a narrow staircase the feeble glimm enough to add to ous instruments of while in the midd zier, a pendulum, the holy myrmido with as much eage the unhappy vic 'his done, I was s to admit my body that formed the el tre convexly raisi the bars of the rai ed on the middl being much high tion was extremel extremely painful itor, who, with t chamber and take about three feet f be converted to o the justice of the arch. I replied, tion would neve a falsehood so pal torment begin; r, rupture of vesl impudently to d drops of water fr chest. During th pain was not so longed, it became it seemed as if a chest. From tim converted to reli "the religion of tures shall never

Grand Island State, formerly t sold in lots on F law.

It will be reco made application purchase of Gra rial that his obje ment or commu considered ever lie attention to the missions unde cluded their sug ning the line, G to Upper Cana the line running side, the State ceeds to be app The purchase among the most and the Island, were valued at to be valued to and the most cl were purchased ing Lake Erie, and acres, dire Canal, together Islands. The bo containing 69 \$1400.

This may be sion owned by eating, particu There are su capitalists to b a few miles of vania, Ohio, M with Upper Ca It is also with manding the tr Montreal and



Norfolk, June 6.—*The Storm.*—With the exception of the memorable gale of September, 1821, we know of no parallel in violence to that experienced here on Saturday last. After a considerable spell of dry weather, the earth was refreshed and vegetation received a new spring from a copious but gentle fall of rain on Friday.—About 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the wind commenced blowing from the Northward, and shifting to a short time to N. E. increased in violence until about 2 o'clock, P. M. when it blew with an intensity truly appalling and foreboding the most awful consequences. Even when at its acme, it is certain that it was not so violent as the gale of September, 1821, for while it has prostrated enclosures, sheds and small out-houses, demolished and carried off wharves, uprooted sturdy trees, and dealt destruction with a liberal hand among our gardens and every kind of vegetation, the species of property injured, and perhaps the aggregate amount of loss on land, will be found to be far less than that caused by the September gale. But what it wanted in violence was more than made up by the length of its awful visit, and causes us to look forward to intelligence from the shipping on the coast with the most painful apprehension. In our marine register to-day will be found some intimation of what may be expected from shipping in more exposed situations.

The tide rose in this town and Portsmouth much higher than within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The water in this place came up within a foot or two of the stores on the north side of Wide Water street, laying all the ground tiers of the warehouses, stores, &c. on the wharves below, and on the south side of Water street, from one to four feet under water. The aggregate amount of damage to sugar, flour, rice, &c. has consequently been considerable, notwithstanding all the precaution taken in early part of the day, in raising most of the perishable articles to a height to which the tide had never previously been known to reach.

The wharf belonging to Morgan & Murray's warehouses at Town Point, was swept off and lodged near the Tobacco warehouse and on the adjacent wharves. By nine o'clock in the morning, the water was over the highest wharf, and by one o'clock boats were required to pass from one warehouse to another, and the occupants compelled to abandon them altogether. At 2 o'clock the tide began to fall, and about 6, access could be had again to the stores and warehouses.

No mail arrived or could depart on Saturday. The mail via Hampton, due on that day was received yesterday morning, and that via Smithfield, &c. due yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, did not get in until late last night, owing to the height of the water courses.

Beacon.

**THE INQUISITION AND FERDINAND THE VII.**

Don Esteban a Spanish exile, now residing in London, has just published Memoirs of himself, in which he relates a variety of curious and interesting particulars relative to the treatment he, as well as others, met with from the king of Spain when in the exercise of absolute power, and as to the character of that prince, Esteban had called this imbecile monarch a fanatic, and the Inquisition a tribunal of blood and horror, which brought him under the scourge of that body. He was examined and doomed to the rack.

"At the cries of the 'rack,' some of the familiars entered, and seizing me, almost dragged me down a narrow staircase to a subterranean chamber, where the feeble glimmering of a lamp scattered light enough to add to the horrors of such a place. Various instruments of torture decorated its damp walls; while in the middle of the room stood a burning brazier, a pendulum, a pulley, and a rake. Immediately the holy myrmidons began to strip me of my clothes with as much eagerness as a tiger would tear to pieces the unhappy victim on which he had just sprung. 'This done, I was stretched on a frame, large enough to admit my body, and which, besides the two bars that formed the extremities, had another in the centre convexly raised. My head and feet passed under the bars of the extremities, while my back bone rested on the middle bar, so that, my head and stomach being much higher than my head and feet, respiration was extremely difficult, and the position itself extremely painful. In this posture, the chief inquisitor, who, with the rest, had followed me to this chamber and taken his seat on a little stage raised about three feet from the ground, asked me if I would be converted to our holy religion, and acknowledge the justice of the proceedings of our beloved monarch. I replied, that all the horrors of the inquisition would never force me to the acknowledgment of a falsehood so palpable. 'Then,' said he, 'let the torment begin; but we protest that, in case of injury, rupture of vessels or even death, the fault can be imputed only to yourself.' Immediately I felt some drops of water from the top of the chamber upon my chest. During the first ten or twelve minutes the pain was not so great, but as the operation was prolonged, it became excruciating.—By the sensation, it seemed as if a boring instrument was applied to my chest. From time to time, they asked if I would be converted to religion. 'Go on, monsters,' cried I, 'the religion of the inquisition I abhor; all your tortures shall never convert me to it.'

New-York National Advocate.

**Grand Island.**—This valuable possession of the State, formerly the property of the Creek Nation, was sold in lots on Friday last, at the Capitol, pursuant to law.

It will be recollected that Mr. Noah of New-York, made application to the Legislature of 1819 for the purchase of Grand Island, setting forth in his memorial that his object was to establish a Jewish settlement or community on that spot. The selection was considered every way eligible, and at once drew public attention to that fine portion of land, but the commissioners under the Ghent Treaty, not having concluded their surveys, it was doubtful whether in running the line, Grand Island would fall to the State or to Upper Canada.—The point having been decided by the line running through the channel on the Canada side, the State authorized it to be sold and the proceeds to be appropriated to the Canal fund.

The purchasers on Friday were very few, but were among the most spirited and enterprising in the State; and the Island, together with the small Island, which were valued at about \$50,000, and by many supposed to be valued too high, brought \$78,000. Two scites, and the most eligible scites for cities on the Island, were purchased for Mr. Noah—one at the point facing Lake Erie, and containing upwards of one thousand acres, directly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, together with Tonawanta, Beaver and Frog Islands. The whole amount of his purchase was about twenty thousand dollars. Tonawanta Island, containing 69 acres, and valued at \$312, sold for \$1400.

This may be considered as the last valuable possession owned by the State. Lands are every where locating, particularly on the borders of the canal.

There are sufficient inducements for enterprising capitalists to build a city on Grand Isle. It is within a few miles of Lake Erie, having the trade of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the great Lakes, together with Upper Canada and the North West Territory.—It is also within a few miles of Lake Ontario, commanding the trade of that Lake and the markets of Montreal and Quebec. It faces the mouth of the ca-

nal, having a water communication direct with New-York, and is in every respect one of the most eligible and commanding positions in the State for a Commercial city; the Niagara River having fourteen feet of water around the Island, and the current near that spot very trifling.

We understand that in the course of the summer the foundation stone of the city will be laid, with suitable masonic, military and religious ceremonies—probably about the period when the Canal is completed and opened.—*Albany Daily Advertiser, June 6.*

**Revolt in Mexico.**—An arrival at New-Orleans from Alvarado, brings information that a body of Mexican troops stationed at the Island of Sacrificios, mutined on the 30th of April, and put all their officers to death. The Mexican General in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz lost no time in marching against the mutineers, who had hoisted the Spanish flag; they were compelled to surrender; 20 of the ringleaders were executed on the 1st day, and other executions had followed.

This revolt is only a forerunner of what the descendants of Europeans must apprehend in Mexico. The hatred of the aboriginal race has long been smothered, but never extinguished. Indeed, misery and oppression have operated in Mexico, as elsewhere, to nourish the thirst for revenge. The white crores in Mexico have driven out the Spaniards; let them take care lest the still greater number of the copper colored race do not expel them in their turn. Agents from Spain, and the Holy Alliance, will not be wanting to open the eyes of the Indians, and urge them on with promises of aid from abroad.—*New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.*

**Voyage to Europe.**—Mr. Carter, senior Editor of this paper, is one of the passengers in the packet ship Corinthian, which sailed this morning for Liverpool.—He will probably be absent from his editorial chair, ten or twelve months, in which time it is his intention to visit the most interesting portions of the old world, beginning with England, Scotland, and Ireland, and passing over to France, pursue his travels through Switzerland and Germany to Italy and Greece. The objects of this visit are, to acquire useful information, to render himself better qualified for editorial and literary pursuits, and to enhance the value of the Statesman to its subscribers and friends, by such sketches of country, manners, customs, institutions, politics, &c. as he may be able to furnish during his absence, and after his return. His connection with this establishment remains unchanged by this movement, and communications will be transmitted by him at every convenient opportunity after his arrival in England.

N. Y. Statesman.

The Indianapolis Gazette gives an account of a singular phenomenon which appeared in that State on the 30th of April. About 8 o'clock, A. M. a heavy sound like a discharge of Artillery, was heard, apparently descending from the Heavens. This was followed by something like a discharge of musketry, firing in de file and in regular succession. An intermission of a moment then took place, which was succeeded by a long and distinct roll, as correct as the roll of a drum, and accompanied by something like a *feu-de-joie*.—The sounds are said to have been heard in towns fifty miles apart; and the evidences of the fact are stated to be some of the most respectable citizens of Indiana.

A law has passed the Senate of Colombia by which no Colombian man, who has not completed his 21st year, and no Colombian woman, who has not completed 18th year, can contract marriage, without the express consent of the father and mother.

### FOREIGN.

**Latest from Europe.**—The Canada arrived at New-York brings London papers to the 29th of April, and Liverpool to the 1st of May.

We are indebted to the commercial Advertiser and New-York Evening Post for a knowledge of their contents.

In accommodating its commercial policy to the circumstances of the times, the British Government evinces astonishing adroitness; but is hard to appreciate the motives which induce it resolutely to refuse to the Catholics the enjoyment of political rights. The intention to keep a part of the nation perpetually in a state of degradation, cannot surely be entertained, and when will a better opportunity than the present occur, for making England and Ireland one in interest and one in feeling?

An important depot of arms has been discovered in the barony of Dohallow, Ireland, consisting of pikes, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Bands of insurgents are again prowling about, and committing outrages in the county of Limerick.

Our minister Mr. Rush, held a private audience with the British King on the 27th of April, and took his leave previous to setting out for this country.

In consequence of the reduction of the import duty on iron, that article had fallen in England and in Sweden.

Mr. Savery's sentence had been commuted to transportation for life.

The Duke of Northumberland's service of plate which was to be used at the coronation of the King of France on the 29th May, was valued at £100,000 sterling.

Accounts had been received from Alexandria that two new cases of plague appeared there on the 27th February.

The last advices from Spain state that Ferdinand had appointed a junta to prepare a new plan for giving greater facilities than at present exist, to the payment of civil officers and the State pensioners. The official intelligence of the total defeat of the royalists in Peru, had reached Madrid. Ferdinand endeavors to console himself by the reflection, that the habits and religion of the people will still attach them to Spain. The French troops not wanted for the fortresses in the peninsula, were to return immediately to their own country.

The meeting of the Holy Alliance in Italy is now said to be for the purpose of settling the affairs of Greece, South America, and even Portugal.

The French Chamber of Peers had adopted the indemnity law, under certain modifications, confirming the possession of the holders of property confiscated during the revolution.

It is again said that the preliminary arrangements for recognising the independence of Brazil by the Portuguese, had been concluded between that power and Sir Charles Stuart.

**The Greeks.**—Letters from Constantinople of the 26th March, estimate the Egyptians, which lately landed in the Morea, at 12,000 men, well provided with ammunition and provisions, and that up to that period they had been successful. Intelligence from Augsburg as late as the 19th April, gives a very different account of the aspect of affairs in Greece. They state, that when the invasion of the Morea was known, 36,000 volunteers answered the appeal of the government to arms, and that the Egyptians had been repulsed in every direction and compelled to take up a defensive position near to the spot where they landed.

The Greek fleets and armies were every where on the alert, and the formidable armaments of the Turks and Egyptians did not inspire them with the least alarm. The individuals who were detected in conspiring against the government, had been shipped off for Hydra, amidst the acclamations of the people, who assembled in great numbers to witness the embarkation, and to testify their approbation of the measures which had been taken to put down these traitors. It is mentioned in an article dated Hydra, March 31st, that a vessel which arrived there lately with a part of the loan from London, brought also £10,000 the amount of the subscriptions collected in the United States of America, in behalf of the Greeks.

A French General Boyer is stated to have arrived in Egypt, accompanied by a "certain General of cavalry, and many other officers," for the purpose of organizing and disciplining the Egyptian troops. They carried 500 muskets with them, and are said to have been received by the Pacha with great respect. Boyer had received an appointment to the first rank in the army, with the dignity and rank of a Bey.

### STATE OF MAINE.

*House of Representatives,*

Feb. 7, 1825.

The committee to whom was referred a bill entitled "an Act respecting the conveyance of heavy loads on wheel Carriages, to and from the town of Portland." Report the same as taken in a new draft to be published three weeks at least, in all the newspapers, printed in the State, the last publication to be three months before the session of the next Legislature, and that the further consideration of this subject be referred to the next Legislature.

WILLIAM VANCE.

Read and accepted.

Sent up for concurrence,

JOHN RUGGLES, Speaker.

Senate, February 12, 1825.

Read and concurred.

JONAS WHEELER, President.

(NEW DRAFT.)

### STATE OF MAINE.

*In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.*

AN ACT for the preservation of Highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That after the first day of May which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, resident within this State, to transport or convey over or upon any public highway, in any cart, wagon, or other vehicle upon wheels, any load weighing more than one ton, unless each of the rims of the wheels of such cart, wagon, or vehicle shall be of the width of seven inches at least; and if any person shall offend against the provision of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, to the use of the town in which such load may be so conveyed and drawn, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by the Treasurer of such town, before any Justice of the Peace not an inhabitant of the town to whose use such forfeitures accrues.

**ERRATA.**—We have to apologise to "M" for a few errors which inadvertently crept into her piece published in the "Observer," of the 9th instant. Our readers will have the goodness to correct the following: third line from the top, read "no Luna wakes to cheer, &c." In the second paragraph, sixth line from the top, "gaudes," dele gaude.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Orlando" is received. It will soon find a place in our columns. "C" will also be attended to.

The lines signed "S," will soon appear. In the mean time we appreciate the favor bestowed on us.

### DIED.

At his residence on Staten Island, on Saturday evening last, after a long and painful illness, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esq. late Vice President of the United States, in the 51st year of his age.

At New-York, Rev. John Sumnerfield, a distinguished and eloquent Methodist Preacher, aged 27.

Last week, in Hartford, (Conn.) John Moseley, an aged colored man, well known for his industry, prudence and integrity. Having no relations, he devoted his property to charitable objects, and by his will he gave to the Hartford Female Beneficent Society \$1000; to the American Colonization Society \$500; to the American Education Society \$100; and, after other legacies, the residue of his estate to the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut.

### LOTTERY NOTICE.

THE Managers of the CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, have given notice that the drawing of the third Class of the experimental Scheme will take place in Portland, on the 30th of July next. Persons wishing for TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be supplied, either by letter, post-paid, enclosing cash, or personal application at the Oxford Bookstore. Present price of Tickets—Wholes \$4 50; Quarters \$1 25; Eights 75 cents, and Sixteenths 37 1-2 cents.

**FOR SALE** by ASA BARTON, Agent, a few bushels of good WHEAT, at 6s. per bushel, and RYE at 3s. 6d. if applied for soon. Also, a few good RAKES, at 20 cents.

### NOTICE.

Taken up by the subscriber, a likely two year old mare COLT, of a red color; the owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take her away.

STEPHEN WASHBURN, Jr.

Paris, (Washburn's Mills,) June 20, 1825. 51

### PROBATE NOTICES.

*At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:*

CYRIL SMITH and UXOR, administrators on the estate of AMOS TRASK, late of Dixfield, deceased, having presented their fifth account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Dixfield, in said County, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have; why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

51\*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:*

NATHAN FRYE, administrator on the estate of JAMES FRYE, late of Sumner, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

51\*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:*

JOSHUA WHITMAN, administrator on the estate of SAMUEL GORHAM, late of Turner, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

51\*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:*

SYLVESTER JONES, of Turner, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of SYLVESTER JONES, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Turner, in said county, on the sixteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

51\*

*At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:*

BETSEY TILTON, of Livermore, named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of WARD TILTON, late of Livermore, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said Betsey Tilton give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

51\*

### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Paris, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 23d day of July next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, by license from the Judge of Probate for said County, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Willis and Sykester Willis, minor children of SETTI WILLIS, late of Paris, deceased, to one sixth part of the real estate which was formerly occupied by Nathaniel Willis, as heir to his late father, John Willis, as will produce the sum of ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said minors and the incidental charges.

JOHN DANIELS, Jr. Guardian.

Paris, June 15, 1825.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having agreed with the Overseers of the Poor for the support of BURRILL COLBY—this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, as she has absconded from the town of Rumford.

JOSEPH BERRY.

Rumford, June 14, 1825. 51\*

### VARIETY OF BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD Bookstore,

Saratoga, a tale of the Revolution;

The Island or Christian and his Centuries;

By Lord Byron.

Sternale's Stories, &c. &c.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Life of Joseph; Life of Abel; Life of Spencer;

Life of Mrs. Graham: Fanny Newell;

Charlotte Temple; Brainerd's Memoirs, &c.

Likewise, an elegant edition of

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE—in 10 parts.

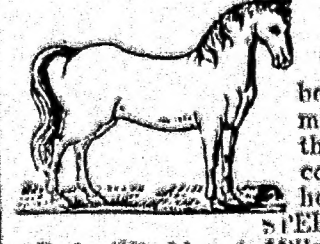
Newcomb's Observations on the conduct of our Saviour;

ALSO,

LAWS of the last Session of the Legislature.

A good assortment of BOOKS for Schools and Social Libraries, which will be sold cheap.

Paris, June 23.





## POETRY.

### THE VANITY OF EARTHLY JOYS.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with, in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Luis de Leon.

O! let the soul its slumber break,  
Arouse its senses and awake,  
To see how soon  
Life with its glories glides away,  
And the stern footsteps of decay  
Come stealing on.  
And while we eye the rolling tide,  
Down which our flowing minutes glide  
Always so fast;  
Let us the present hour employ,  
And deem each future dream of joy  
Already past.  
Let no vain hope deceive the mind—  
No happier let us hope to find  
To-morrow than to-day.  
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,  
Like the present shall delight—  
Like them decay.  
Our lives like hasting streams must be,  
That into one engulfing sea  
Are doomed to fall—  
The sea of Death, whose waves roll on,  
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,  
And swallow all.  
Alas! the river's lordly tide,  
Alike the humble revolute glide  
To that sad wave—  
Death levels poverty and pride,  
And rich and poor sleep side by side  
Within the grave.  
Our birth is but a starting place;  
Life is the running of the race;  
And death the goal:  
There all those glittering toys are brought;  
That path alone, of all unsought,  
Is found of all.  
Say, then, how poor and little worth  
Are all those glittering toys of earth,  
That lure us here!  
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,  
Alas! before it bids us wake,  
Ye disappear!  
Long e'er the damp of death can blight,  
The cheek's pure glow of red and white  
Has pass'd away;  
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;  
Age came, and laid his finger there,  
And where are they?  
Where is the strength that marked decay,  
The step that rolled so light and gay,  
The heart's blithe tone?  
The strength is gone, the step is slow,  
And joy grows weariness and wo  
When age comes on.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

### BALLAD—BY MR. C. P. WEBB.

Oh, lady, buy these budding flowers,  
For I am sad, and wet and weary—  
I gather'd them ere break of day,  
When all was lonely, still and dreary—  
And long I've sought to sell them here,  
To purchase clothes, and food and dwelling,  
For yon poor wretched orphan girl—  
Poor me and my young sister Ellen!  
Ah! those who tread life's thorny way,  
In fortune's golden sunshine basking,  
May deem my wants require no aid.  
Because my lips are mute, unasking,  
They have no heart for woes like mine,  
Each word, each look, is cold—repelling,  
Yet once a crowd of flatterers fawn'd,  
And Fortune smil'd on me and Ellen!  
Oh buy my flowers! they're fair and fresh  
As mine and morning's tears could keep them;  
To-morrow's sun shall see them dead,  
And I shall scarcely live to weep them!  
Yet this sweet bud, if nurs'd with care,  
Soon into fullness would be swelling;  
And nurtur'd by some generous hand,  
So might my little sister Ellen!  
She's sleeping in the hollow tree,  
Her only home—its leaves her bedding;  
And I've no food to carry there,  
To soothe the tears she will be shedding;  
Oh that those mourners' tears which I—  
That bell which heavily is knelling—  
And that deep grave, were meant for me;  
And my poor little sister Ellen!  
When we in silence are laid down,  
In life's last, fearless, blessed sleeping,  
No tears will fall upon our grave,  
Save those of pitying heaven's own weeping;  
Unknown we're liv'd, unknown must die—  
No tongue the mournful tale be telling,  
Of two young broken-hearted girls—  
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen!  
No one has thought of me to-day,  
And Night is now the town's overshadowing,  
And I, like these poor drooping flowers,  
Unnoticed and unwept am fading;  
My soul is struggling to be free—  
It loathes, its wretched earthly dwelling!  
My limbs refuse to bear their load—  
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen!

### THE TEAR.

On beds of snow the moon-light slept,  
And chilly was the midnight gloom,  
When by the damp grave Ellen wept—  
Sweet maid, it was her Lindor's tomb.  
A warm tear gush'd—the wintry air  
Congeal'd it as it flow'd away;  
All night it lay an ice-drop there,  
At morn it glitter'd in the ray.  
An angel, wandering from his sphere,  
Who saw this bright, this frozen gem—  
To dewy'd pity brought the tear,  
And hung it on her diadem.

[From "Gaieties and Gravities,"]

The Lawyer and the Chimney Sweep.  
A roguish old lawyer was planning new sin,  
As he lay on his bed in a fit of the gout;  
The maids and the day-lights were just coming in,  
The milk maids and rushlights were just going out:  
When a chimney sweep's boy who had made a mistake,  
Came flop down the flue with a clattering rush,  
And baw'd, as he gave his black muzzle a shake,  
"My Master's coming to give you a brush."  
"If that be the case, said the cunning old elf,  
"There's no time to lose—it is high time to flee,  
For he gives me a brush, I will brush off myself—  
If I wait for the Devil the Devil take me!"  
So he limp'd to the door without saying his prayers;  
But Old Nick was too deep to be trick'd of his prey,  
For the knave broke his neck by a tumble down stairs,  
And thus ran to the devil by running away.

## MISCELLANIES.

### FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

#### A FRAGMENT.

She was yet young; her seventeenth year had scarcely passed by; and though the attentions of some flattered her, as she respected their talents or admired their forms, yet it was long before she really felt that absorbing passion which we call love. She had, however, been visited with strange emotions since the first appearance of Edward; and when she remembered the expression of his eye, and the pleasing tone of his voice, she felt an exhilarating and indescribable sensation, such as youth loves to experience, and old age to recollect. She would not admit even to her own pure bosom that he was more to her than any handsome young man would be; but some how or other, when he entered the room in which she was her cheek assumed a more rosy hue, and the fine flashing spirit that shone in her eye, grew more sparkling and more beautiful still. The very attempts she sometimes made to conceal it, betrayed her secret; and it was easy for any observer to perceive that Edward was very often the subject of her thoughts—that her young affections were already beginning to cling to his manly form, and that her enthusiastic spirit was at last bound in those chains which give to slavery a greater pleasure than even freedom can boast.

It was a stormy winter night; the wind was heard whistling around the house—the hail often beat furiously against the windows, and the tempest without was raging with all those tumultuous sounds that give such a pleasing value to the warm shelter of a happy home. Caroline had retired to rest late in the evening, and the "balmy sleep" that lights only on "lids unsullied with a tear," soon found a resting place on hers. Her fancy, freed from every care, soon began to soar through the gay regions of imagination, and we must not be surprised to hear, that it flew with instinctive affection to hover around the form of Edward. It had not long, however, ranged in the novelty of its liberty, when her dreams became troubled. Confused ideas of storm and death passed through her brain—a heavy hand seemed to press upon her breast. She thought she was standing upon a high eminence, amidst rocks and craggy mountains, when the whole great mass tumbled with a tremendous crash into ruins, and in the effort to save herself, she awoke.

For an instant she thought her dream continued. A strange tumult roared around the house. The room was filled with smoke, and a light gleam shone under her door. It was not till she distinctly heard the crackling of burning timbers, and the roar of flames, that the dreadful truth burst upon her mind. She sprang from her bed—hastily and tremblingly put on a few clothes—and with a determination to rush out, opened the door. The light and heat that now burst upon her were so great, that she was now compelled to retreat to the farther corner of the room; and the sight that met her view almost distracted her. The beautiful arched ceilings and carved wall of her father's house were reddening and crackling in the furious blaze—the floor was burnt through—the whole room seemed entirely surrounded with flames—timbers fell crashing into the rooms below; and sometimes a gust of wind would bear towards her thick volumes of smoke, that rolled like huge waves wrapping every thing—the very flames—in their dark folds.

The frantic girl found it necessary to close the door to preserve her from being scorched to death. With some difficulty she accomplished this; and her next step was to open the window. Here she paused in mute astonishment at the sublime sight. Thousands of people were standing below; on whose forms the light of the burning house fell so distinctly, that she could perceive the men engaged with the engines; some with trumpets, shouting commands to their companions—others busily employed in carrying out the furniture; and many standing in inactive silence, watching the progress of the flames. She shrieked with all her might; but what is a woman's shriek amidst the mingled tumult of shouting men, crashing timbers, and roaring fire. She could hardly hear herself. The room was heated; the door seemed fast burning away. She screamed until her voice was choked in convulsive efforts, and yet she was unheard. The engines played briskly below, and they alone would have drowned her feeble voice. She almost sickened with anxiety. She looked upon the multitude who stood beneath. Immediately around the house, they were in bright light. The fire flung its lurid glare over the collected crowd, until far away the end was indistinct in the shadows of night, and nothing was observable but a dark mass that heaved like the billows of a stormy ocean.

Her voice had now become so hoarse, that she could not scarcely speak, but one idea glauced through her mind by which she might catch the attention of those beneath. She ran to her bed—with the strength of despair she dragged it to the window, and pressed it through the yielding aperture. A cry arose as it darkened the light. Many thought it was a part of the wall tumbling from its height; but it fell harmless, and as it reached the ground, every eye was turned to the spot whence it came—the door of the room burst through at the instant—and Caroline stood lifted high amidst desolation. The blaze shone brightly upon her white garments, and many imagined that she was actually in the midst of the flames, a buzz of horror murmured beneath—a bustle ran through the mighty mass—exclamations of dismay broke from every lip—and every one was anxious to preserve her. Ladders were instantly raised—one seemed ready to rescue her, and she prepared to descend, when, with a cry of anguish, she perceived it was too short. The heat of the room became agonizing—the flames were fast proceeding towards her room—every hope was banished from her bosom—her cry grew wild—her senses began to forsake her—the dreadful prospect of burning to death—of being wrapped in the fierce bosom of the blaze! It was too much; any thing but that—she sprang upon the threshold of the window, with the desperate intention of springing from the dizzy height. Her hands were raised—her white robe streamed in the wind—already was her foot slung back, and her position announced that she was prepared to go, when her quick ear caught the bustle, the creaking as of a hasty step on the burning floor—it was a ray of hope piercing into the darkness of despair, and she paused to look: the figure of man blackened and scorched appeared, almost enveloped in smoke and fire—Springing across a frightful chasm in the floor, he seized a blanket, wrapped her in its folds, and darted again like lightning through the crackling fire. A loud shout from the crowd who saw her disappearing in his arms told their interests; the flames were seen curling around the very spot where a moment ago the lovely girl had stood—a deathlike stillness pervaded the scene without—except as they saw a figure with something in its arms pass a window one story lower than the chamber of Caroline—then indeed a tumultuous exclamation arose; but it was anxious, doubtful, and soon hushed down, and all again was still. Every eye was turned on the door—every bosom beat with hope and fear—an instant elapsed—a brick fell—another—and several more—and a large piece of flaming timber came crashing to the ground—hope almost vanished for those within, for the great-

or part of the chimney thundered from the top, and the whole building tottered and shook and seemed gradually sinking into ruin, when he appeared at the door staggering and blackened, yet holding in his arms the being he had preserved. With one convulsive spring he leaped from the floor—a single moment of silence followed—and the next—the thundering noise of the building that crashed amidst fire and smoke to the ground was almost lost in the long loud shout that rung on the rent air of that night, and seemed to shake the earth to the very centre.

So mighty was the acclamation, that it awakened the suspended senses of Caroline. She started from the arms of her deliverer, & was darting wildly away, when his features arrested her attention. She fixed her gaze upon him, and stood a moment with delirium in every action. Her silence was broken by his voice, "Caroline." At the sound, the fierce phrenzy of her looks abated, her eyes softened and filled with tears—she gave a faint shriek—the name of "Edward" burst from her quivering lips—and she sank overwhelmed on his bosom!

The learned world agree that wit lies in putting ideas together in such a manner that a consistent resemblance may be found, but the following motto provokes a smile in spite of its violation of all rule, and even common sense.

#### BARTHOLOMEW O'FLAHERTA.

Wig-maker, music master, and dealer in dried apples from Dublin, gives this public information, that he has opened a shop in Pig alley, No. 12, where he carries on the business of making ladies caps, repacking pork, and setting hen's eggs under ducks, excepting what falls down and breaks: horse jockies and farriers may be supplied with gauze aprons. Old saddles, smelling bottles, and all other kind of vegetables, on the shortest notice. Wanted immediately a parcel of bull frog skins, crooked necked squashes, double twisted gimblets, and such like garden seeds of this year's growth. Quail traps fabricated and renovated. Also, good pasturing for mares, sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for the like sum in the funds. A large quantity of second hand breeches, by the quart or single gill, or less. Pot-sash kettles, lamb's wool, silver thimbles; besides a great variety of other medicines; 100 gallons of hogs lard. Tow cloth, goose grease, and grid irons, to be bartered for tasselled canes and tape. Horse keeping at 50 cents per pound, together with Nova Scotia grind stones, and men, women, and children shaved, combed, and dressed at 65 cents per week. With every other species of public securities and warlike instruments at their nominal value. All kinds of needle work done with accuracy, and cross patch, among which are two volumes of the great works of the little Tweedle, with 100 weight of brimstone, and a monstrous heap of smoked owl's gizzards. Three pamphlets on the infinite evil of infinite folly, with an infinite number of infinite little infinities, among which are junk bottles and leather aprons, supported by arguments pro and con; with abundance of sweet meals of the like kind. Wanted immediately a journeyman or two at the above business. None need apply but those who are well versed in the art of sneezing, curing corns, giving glisters, and other feats of horsemanship.

A wit, reading the account of the death of Mr. Snowball, who put an end to his life for love, exclaimed—"Poor fellow! what a pity he did not wait for a thaw, for then he would have died a natural death."

#### THE DOGS OF LISLE.

Dogs are exceedingly useful in the Low Country, and it is not rare to meet, whether at Tournay, or at Maubeuge, heavy carriages drawn by them. Such is the strength and swiftness of those raised in that country, that they even excel horses in the race, of which we are about to mention an instance.

John Richard Caribouffe, a rich butcher of Lisses, in Flanders, had six dogs of an extraordinary breed, uncommonly large, with voice as loud as that of bulls, and with such strength that they carried with ease several butts of wine placed upon a dray. A mad bull could not intimidate them; they attacked him in front, and annoyed him until he retired from the field.

Celebrated for their strength and celerity, the dogs of Caribouffe became in general repute. As he was driving them one morning in his calash, he fell in on the road with Prince de Ligne's carriage; and animating his dogs, he passed and repassed repeatedly his highness' carriage for upwards of two hundred yards. Astonished to see horses outrun by dogs, the Prince inquired of the butcher if they could perform as well for the space of half a league?

Quite elated at having attracted the notice of the Prince, the butcher answered that half a league was a mere trifle; that his dogs could travel full gallop over a much greater distance. And, if he wished, he would bet a hundred louis that they would beat the Prince's horses for a distance of three leagues. The challenge was accepted; and on the day appointed, it is needless to say that an immense multitude from all parts of the country repaired to the scene of this singular spectacle.

Having well fed his six dogs, Caribouffe was punctual at the rendezvous; and at the appointed signal, started with the Prince's Equerry, who drove a phaeton, drawn by six elegant horses. The butcher, notwithstanding his corpulence, quickly passed in his calash the mettlesome horses, and arrived at Tournay fifteen minutes before his antagonist, thus gaining two thousand four hundred livres in less than an hour.

While men extol such exploits, they should not abuse the faithful animals that perform them; yet, in Paris, you frequently see them panting and exhausted with carrying weights far beyond their strength.

[L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres.]

FAITH.—Fides had a temple in Rome, near the Capitol, which Numa Pompilius, it is said, first dedicated to her. Her sacrifices were performed without slaughter or bloodshed. The heads and hands of the priests were covered with white cloth when they sacrificed, because Faith ought to be close and secret. Virgil calls her Cana Fides, either from the candor of the mind whence fidelity proceeds, or because faith is chiefly observed by aged persons. The symbol of this goddess was a white dog, which is a faithful creature. Another symbol of her was two hands joined, or two young ladies shaking hands; for, by giving the right hand they engaged their faith for their future friendship.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC BOLSTER, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, gentleman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Paris, June 14, 1825.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of LEVI MERRILL, late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Turner, June 14, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of RICHARD MERRITT, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Jay, June 15, 1825.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Plant'n. No. 3.  
NOTICE is hereby given to non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following lots of Land, in Plantation No. 3, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the years 1823 and 1824:

Owner's Name.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Delinquent for 1823 and 1824.	Sum and Total.
Wm. Scollay,	4	11	100 30 96	\$ 54	54		54
	4	12	100 30 96	54	54		54
	9	15	100 30 96	54	54		54
	9	16	100 30 96	54	54		54
	9	19	100 30 96	54	54		54
	6	20	100 30 96	54	54		54
Wm. Sawin,	6	1	100 35 00	\$1	80	1 14	
	6	3	100 50 00		1	15	1 15
	10	13	100 10 00	10	23	34	
	4	17	100 10 00	10	23	33	
	4	17	100 25 00	25	57	62	
John Gould,	12	16	100 75 00	1 34	1 80	4 61	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Thursday, the twenty-first day of July next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, as will discharge the same, at the house of the subscriber, in said Plantation, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ABRAHAM REED,  
Collector of taxes, in said Plantation.  
Plantation No. 3, June 13, 1825.

#### NEW AND CHEAP.

GEORGE HILL,  
Court Street, PORTLAND.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and extensive assortment of  
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS:

CONSISTING OF  
A great variety of plain and fancy figured Muslins; white and colored Cambrics; elegant Muslin and Cambric Calicoes; Gingham; mourning ditto; black and colored Lustrings; stripe and check ditto; Merino and fancy silk; Handkerchiefs; flag, bandanna and black silk ditto; Gauze Veils; very cheap black and white Lace ditto; Green Crape and Gauze; Dimities, 1s. yd.; British Shirting; Muslin and Gingham Gown Patterns; Raw Silk and Imitation Mantles and Shawls; Canton Crape Shawls and Mantles; Irish Linens; Long Lawn; Linen Cambric; Laces, Edgings and Insertings; black and white silk Lace; 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linen; English and Russia Linen; Ladies' and Men's Gloves; cotton and worsted Hose; Parasols; Umbrellas; stripe and white Jeans; Blue Nankin; Vesting; black silk ditto; Tabby Velvets; Gimps; Bruffs; Cordes; Tapes; cotton and linen Floss; Cotton Balls; Sewing Silk and Twist; Boxes Pins; Needles; best quality; Buttons; Broadcloths; &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,  
American Shirting and Sheeting; Calicoes; Gingham; Stripes; Checks; Satinets.  
All which, together with a great many other articles, are offered at wholesale and retail at the very low cash prices.  
Portland, May, 1825.

JUST RECEIVED,  
AND for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE,  
Thatcher's Journal of the American Revolution; Morse's Annals of the Revolution; Life of James Otis; Everett's View of Europe; Bancroft's Greece; Elements of Drawing, &c. Also—An excellent stereotype edition of the New Testament, for schools; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books, &c.  
Paris, June 16.

NOTICE.  
STRAYED from the subscriber, on the first of last May, a very likely two year old red mare COLT. Also, strayed from Eleazer Stevens, of Paris, a one year old deep red horse COLT. Whosoever will give information at this office, or to the subscriber, in Oshfield, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all charges paid.  
June 8, 1825.

MACHINE CARDS.  
HORACE SEAYER, No. 3, Mitchell's Buildings, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction. Orders for any quantity executed at short notice.  
Feb. 15, 1825.